US009457978B2

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Koda et al.

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(45) **Date of Patent: Oct. 4, 2016**

(54) **ARTICLE DELIVERY SYSTEM**

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(73) Assignee: **Canon Kabushiki Kaisha**, Tokyo (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/859,620**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 21, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0090259 A1 Mar. 31, 2016

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 30, 2014 (JP) 2014-200733
Feb. 23, 2015 (JP) 2015-033146

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 7/00 (2006.01)
B65H 29/00 (2006.01)
B41J 13/10 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***B65H 29/00*** (2013.01); ***B41J 13/10*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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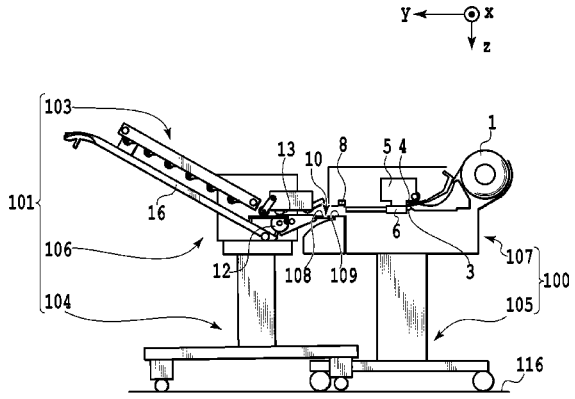
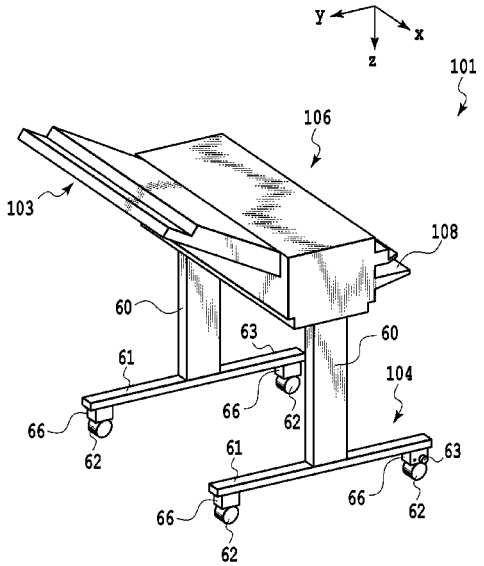
Primary Examiner — Yolanda Cumbess
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The delivery system has a supply device having a supply port for supplying an article; a receiving device having a receiving port that is able to receive the article that is supplied from the supply port; and a detection unit that is capable of detecting: a first state in which the supply device and the receiving device are joined by the supply port engaging with the receiving port; a second state in which the supply device and the receiving device are close together and there is a space between the supply port and the receiving port; and a third state in which the supply device and the receiving device are separated and the space between the device is wider than in the second state.

14 Claims, 27 Drawing Sheets





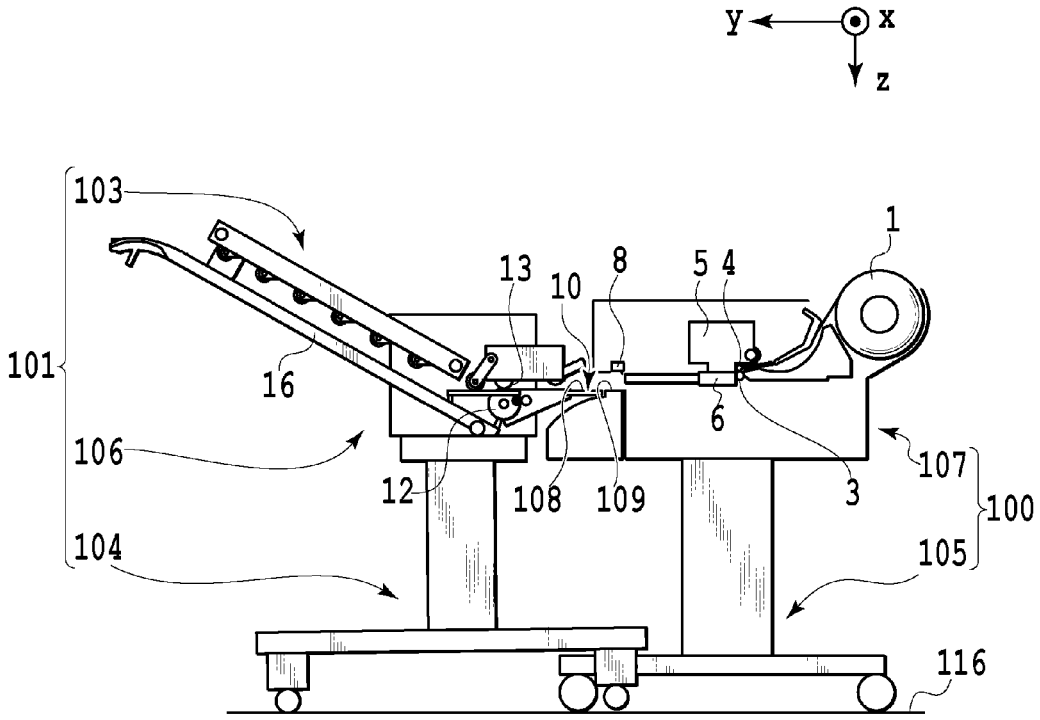


FIG.1

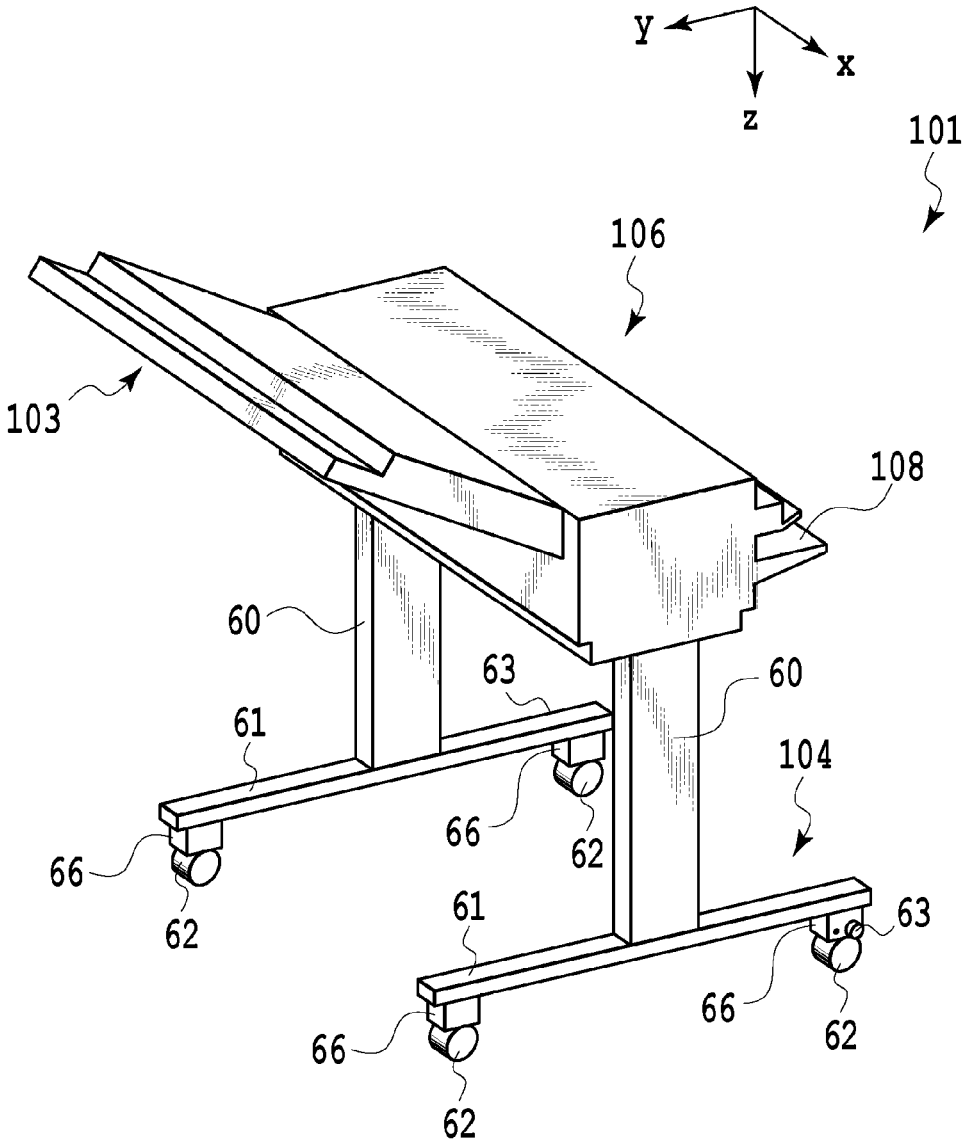


FIG.2

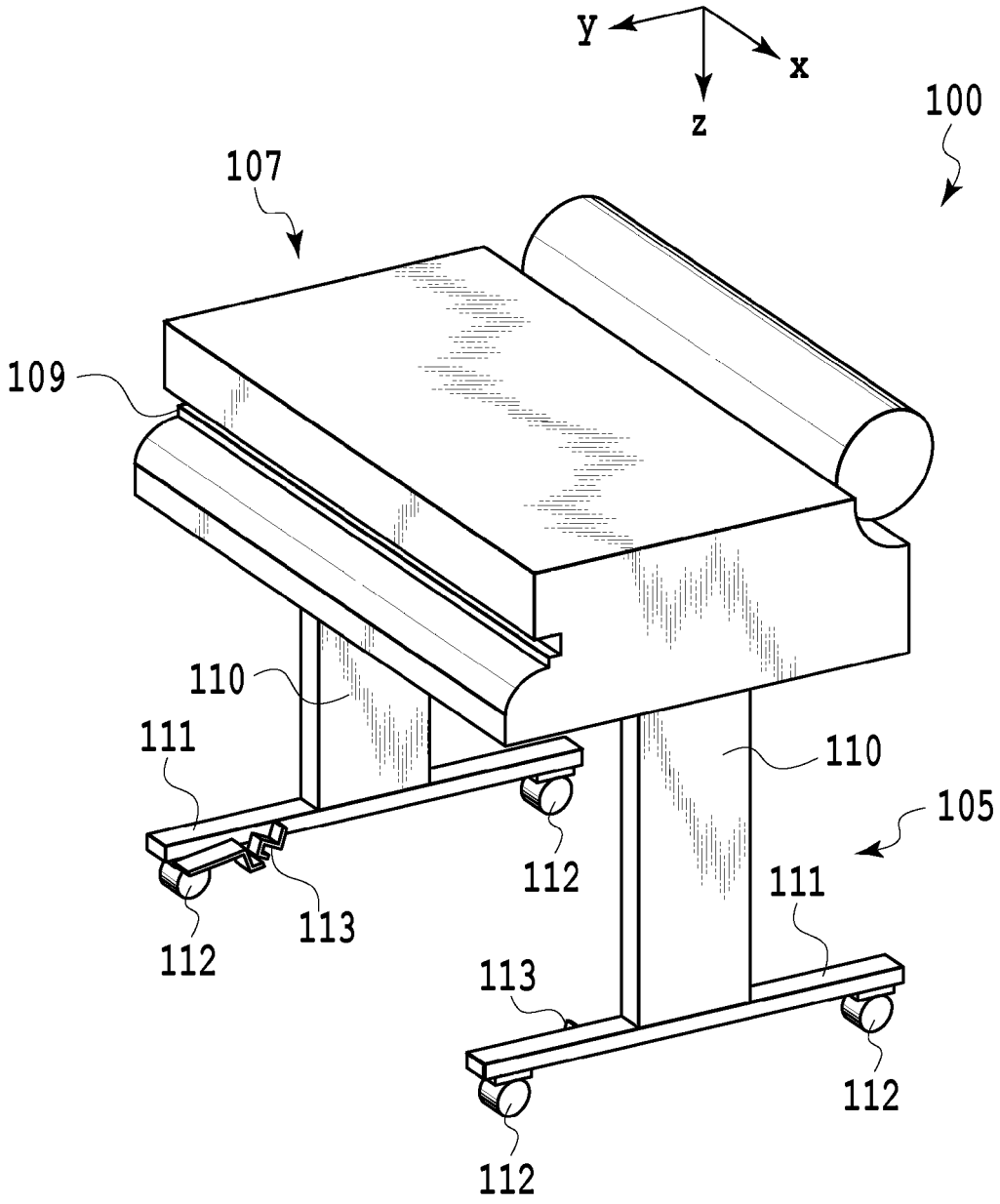


FIG.3

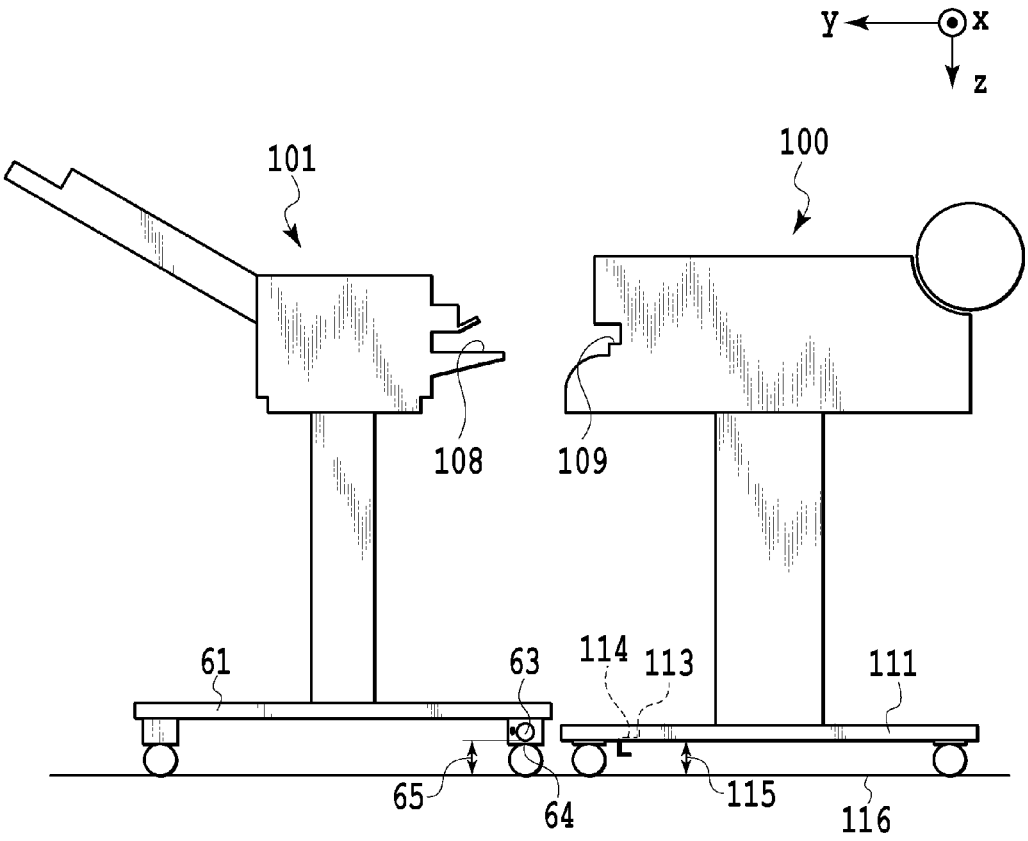


FIG.4

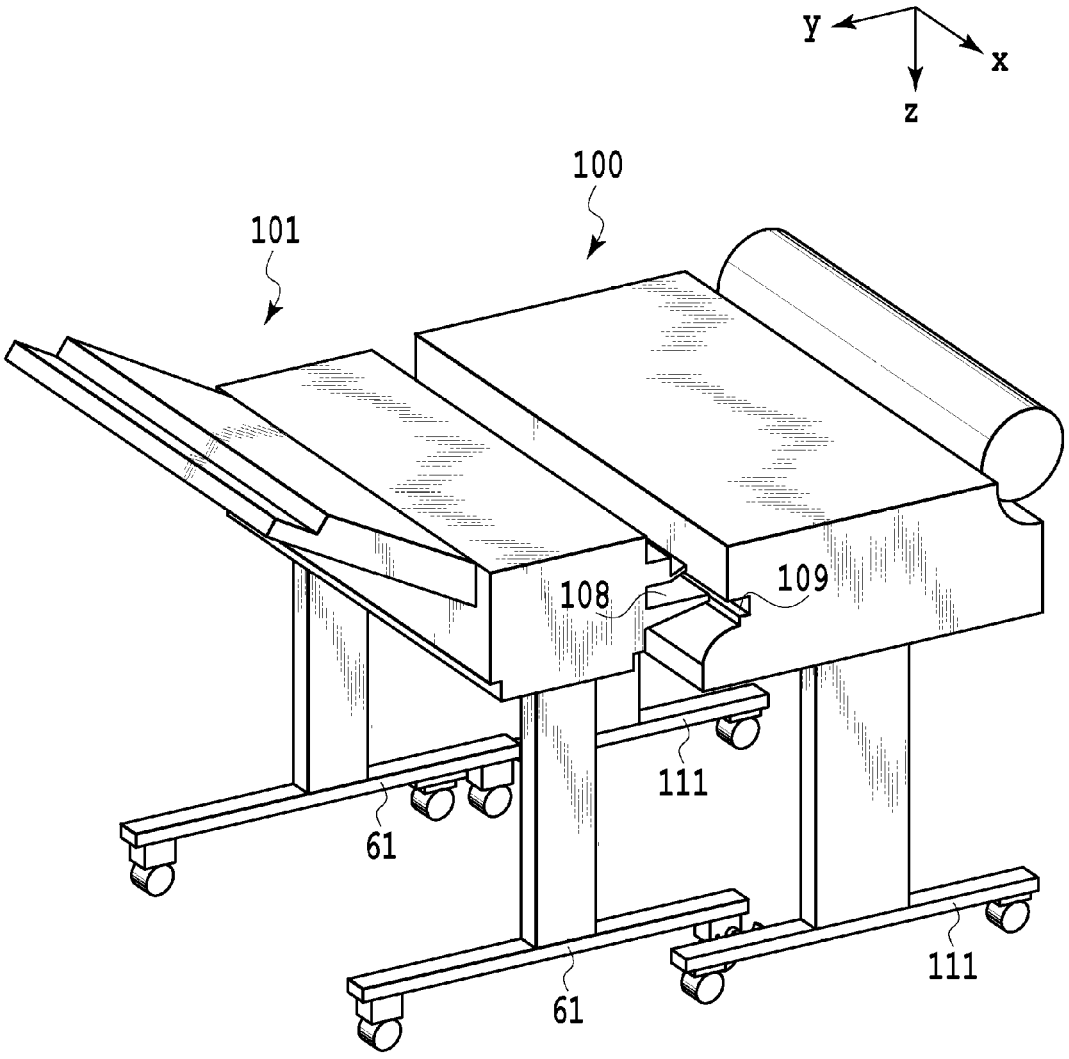


FIG.5

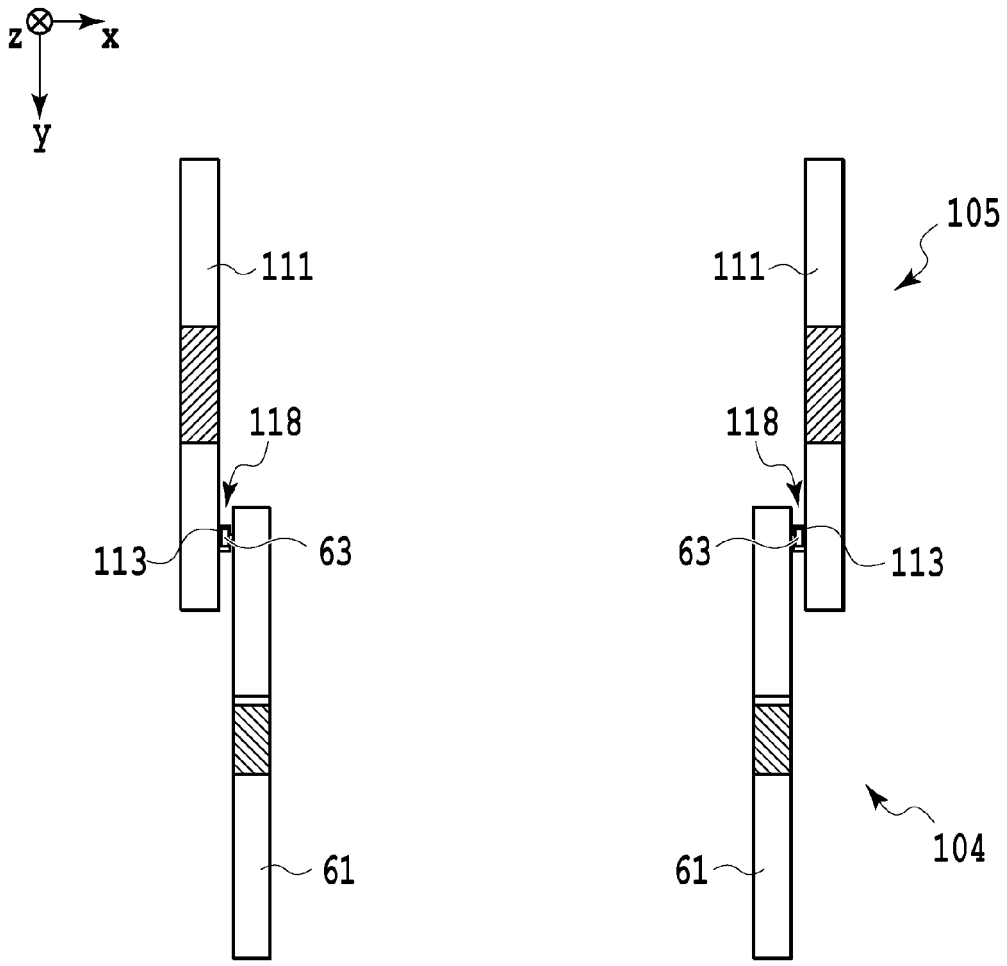


FIG.6

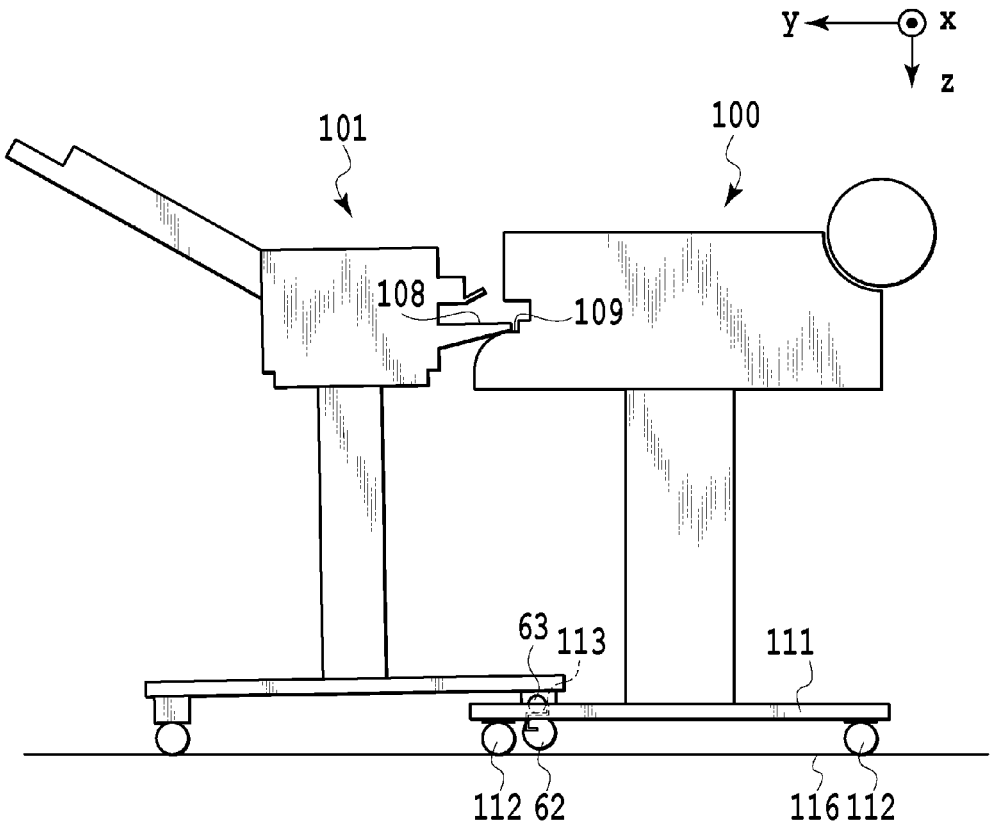


FIG.7

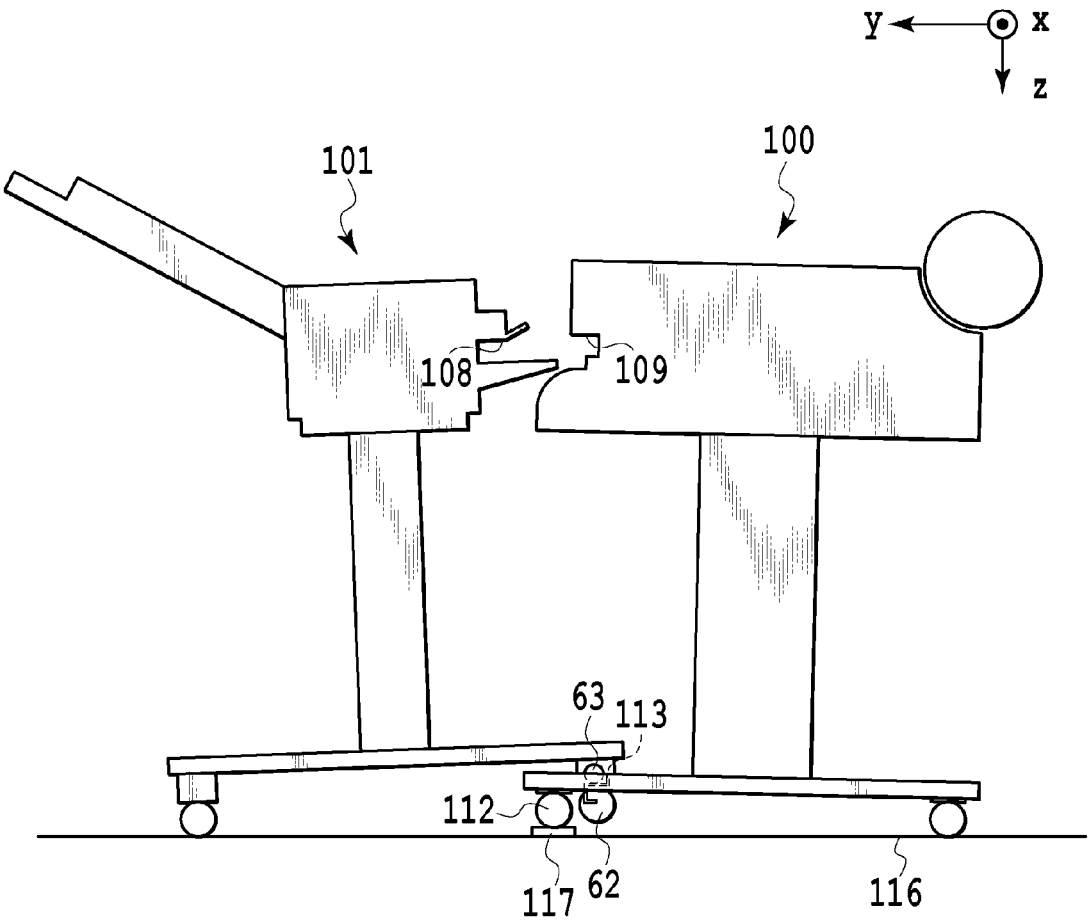


FIG.8

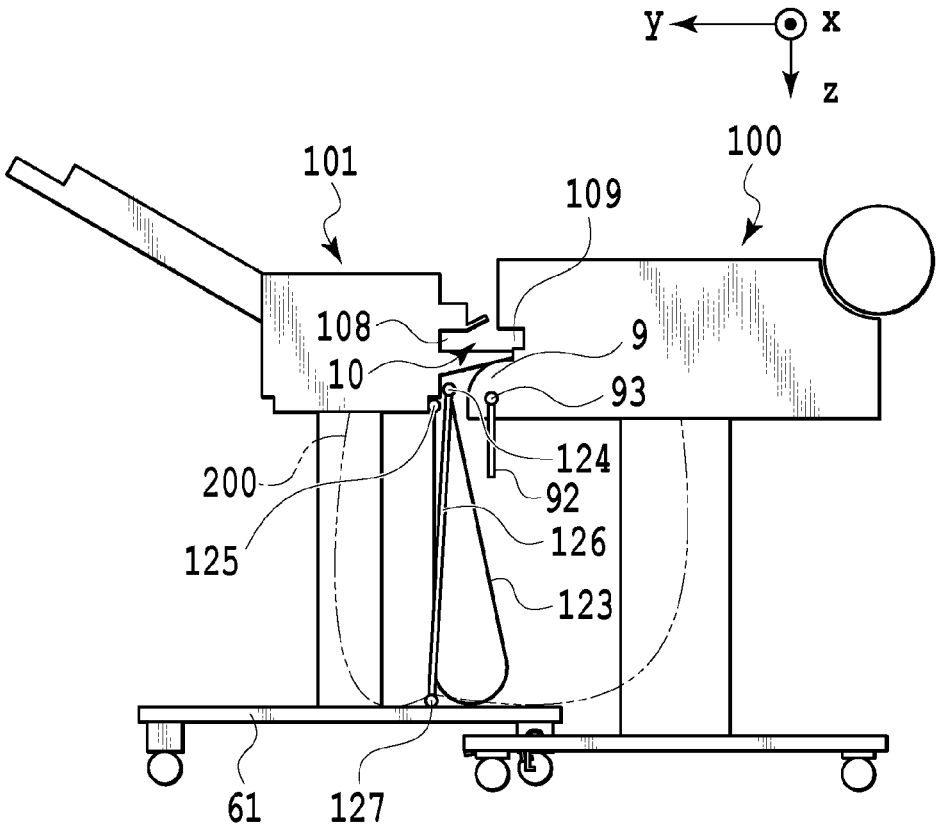


FIG.9

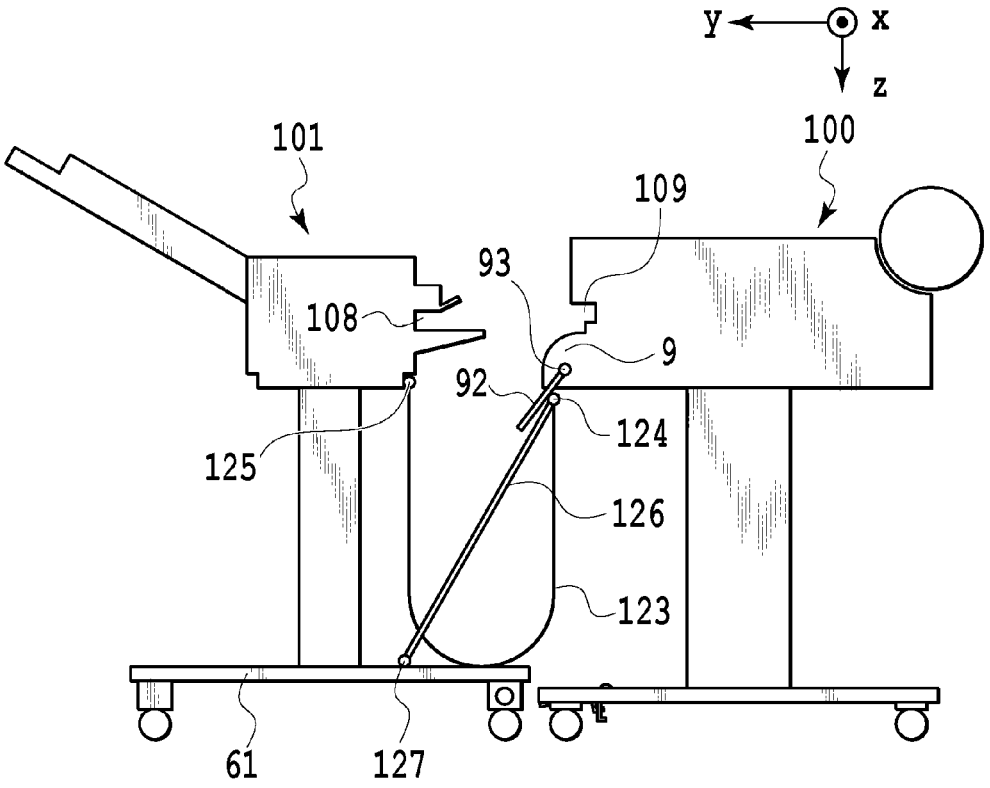


FIG.10

FIG.11A

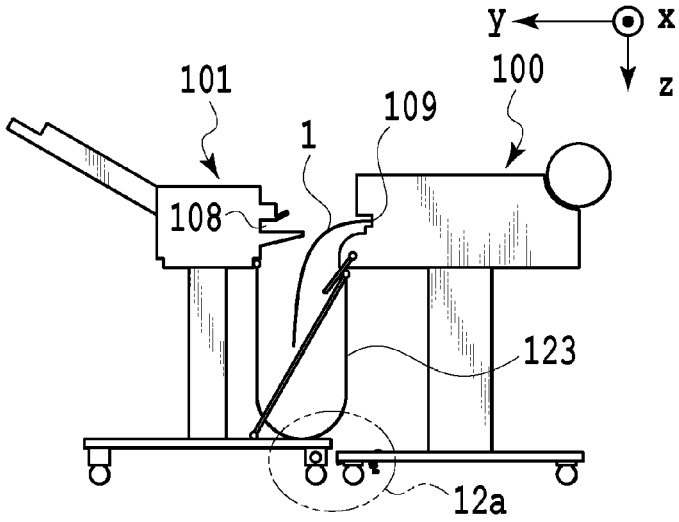


FIG.11B

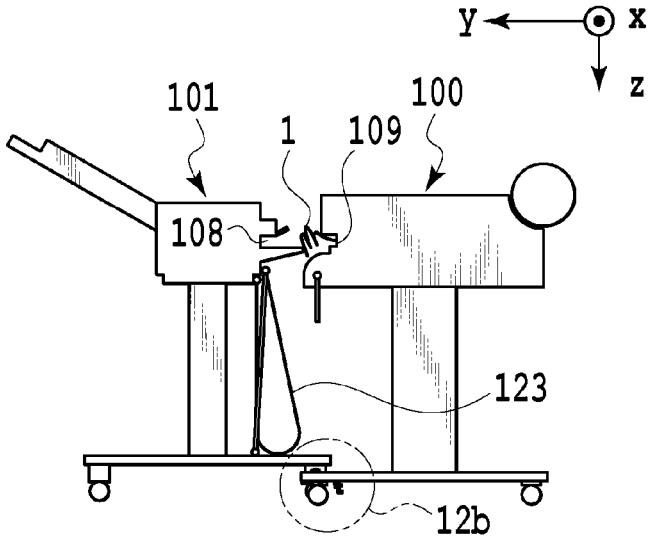


FIG.11C

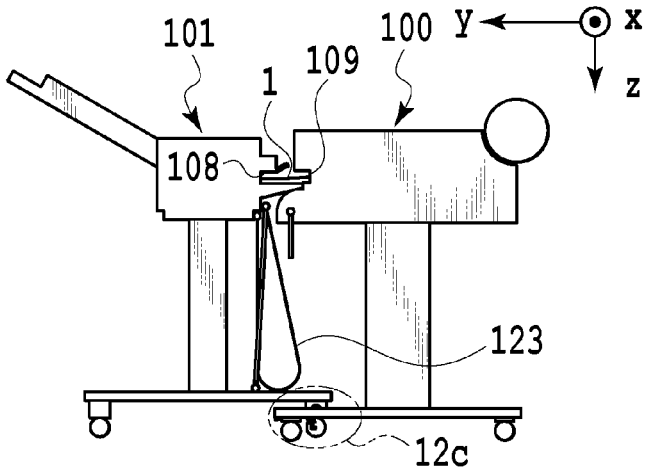


FIG.12A

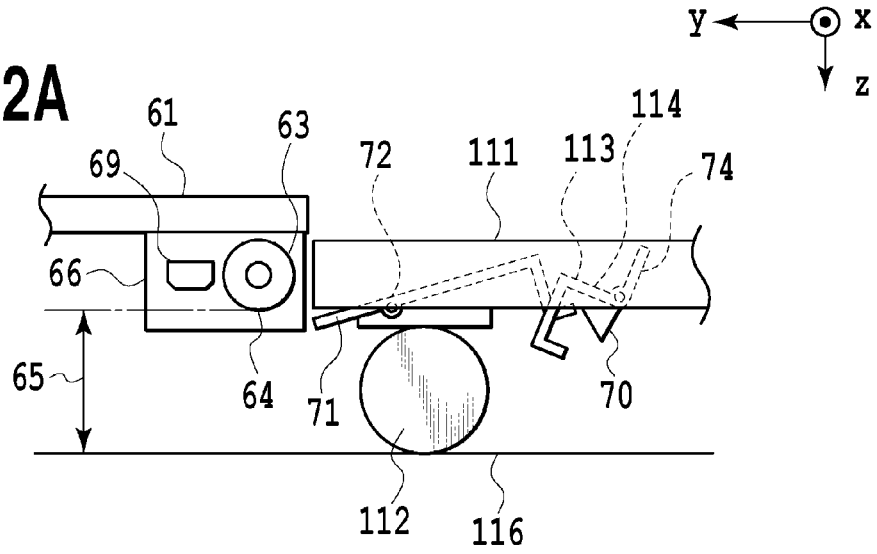


FIG.12B

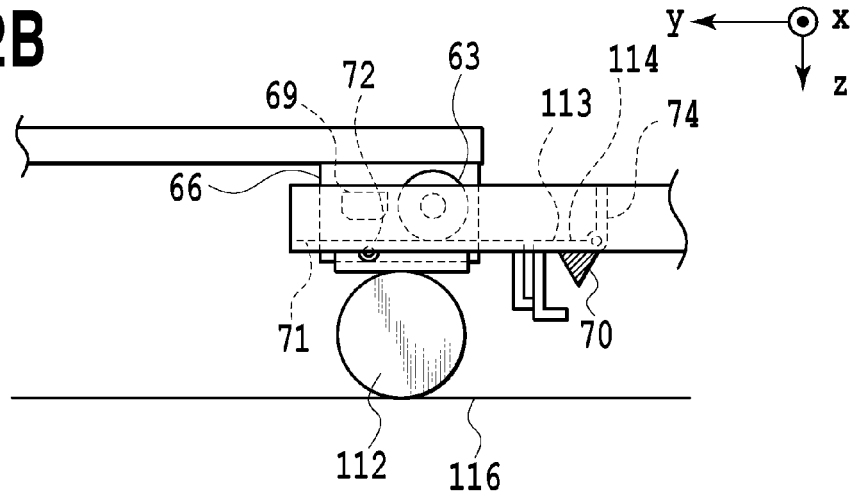
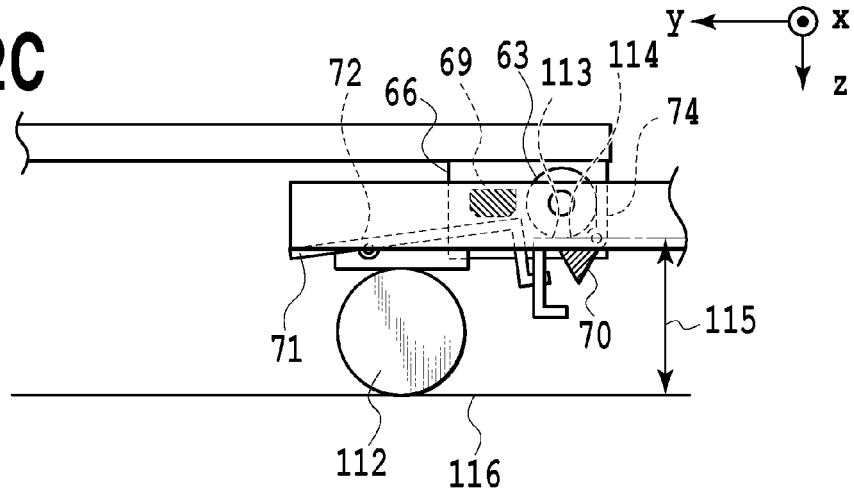


FIG.12C



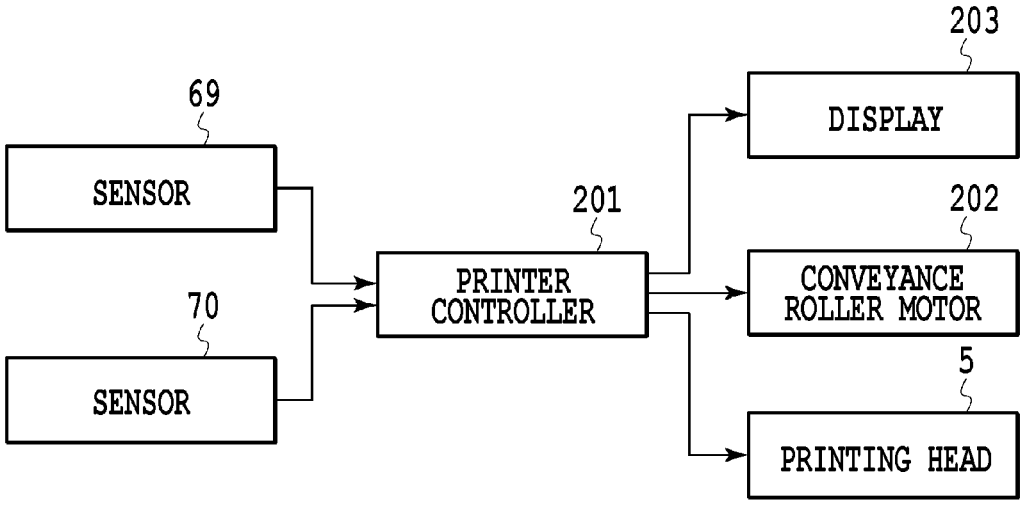

69
SENSOR
70
SENSOR
201
PRINTER CONTROLLER
203
DISPLAY
202
CONVEYANCE ROLLER MOTOR
5
PRINTING HEAD

FIG.13

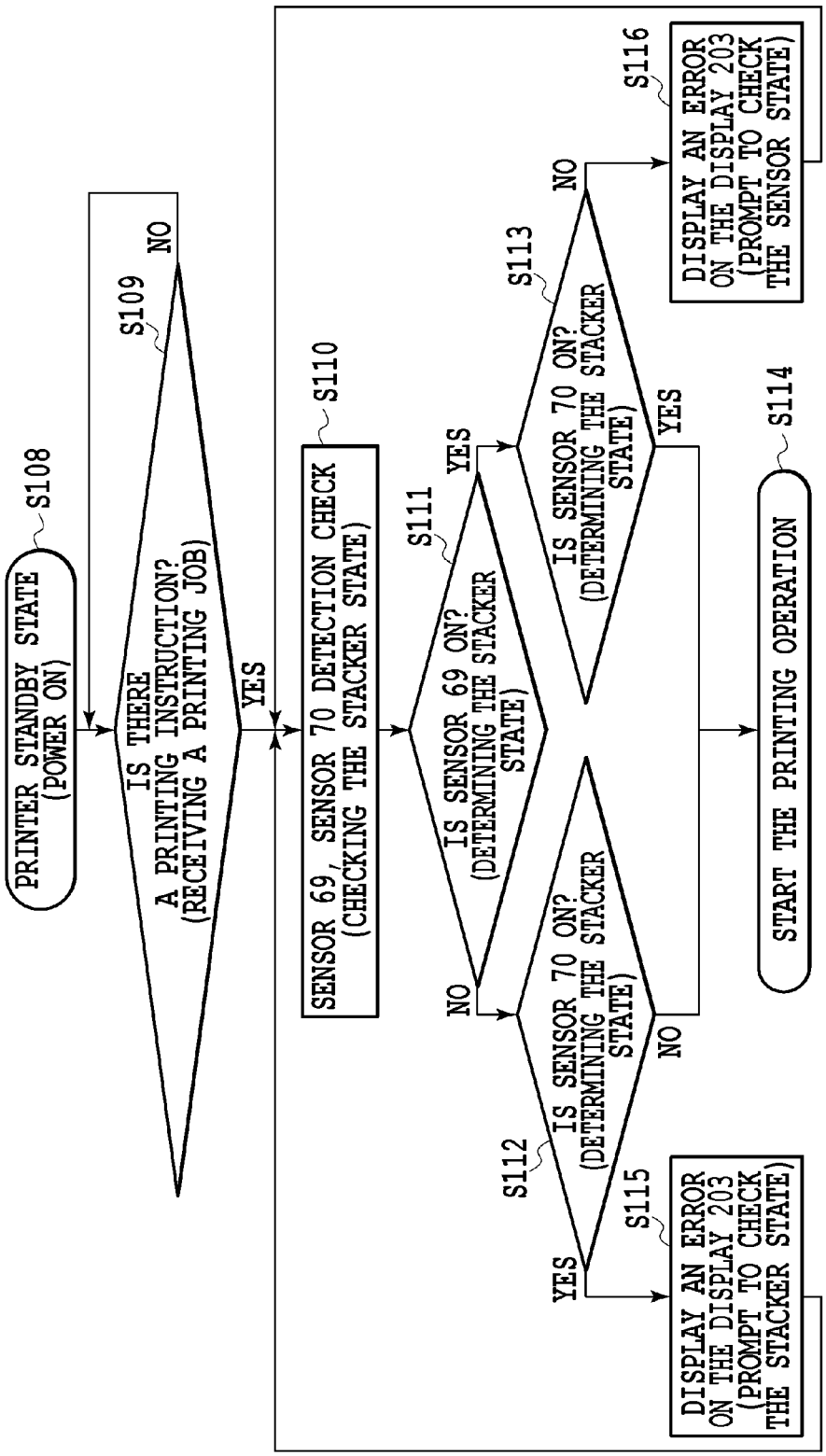

PRINTER STANDBY STATE (POWER ON)
S108
IS THERE A PRINTING INSTRUCTION? (RECEIVING A PRINTING JOB)
S109
NO
YES
SENSOR 69, SENSOR 70 DETECTION CHECK (CHECKING THE STACKER STATE)
S110
IS SENSOR 69 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S111
YES
NO
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S112
YES
NO
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT TO CHECK THE STACKER STATE)
S115
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S113
YES
NO
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT TO CHECK THE SENSOR STATE)
S116
START THE PRINTING OPERATION
S114

FIG.14

SENSOR 69 STATE	SENSOR 70 STATE	STACKER STATE	PRINTER PRINTING OPERATION
UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	SEPARATED	PRINTING CAN BE STARTED
UNDETECTED	DETECTED	CLOSE	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
DETECTED	DETECTED	JOINED	PRINTING CAN BE STARTED
DETECTED	UNDETECTED	UNCLEAR	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED

FIG.15

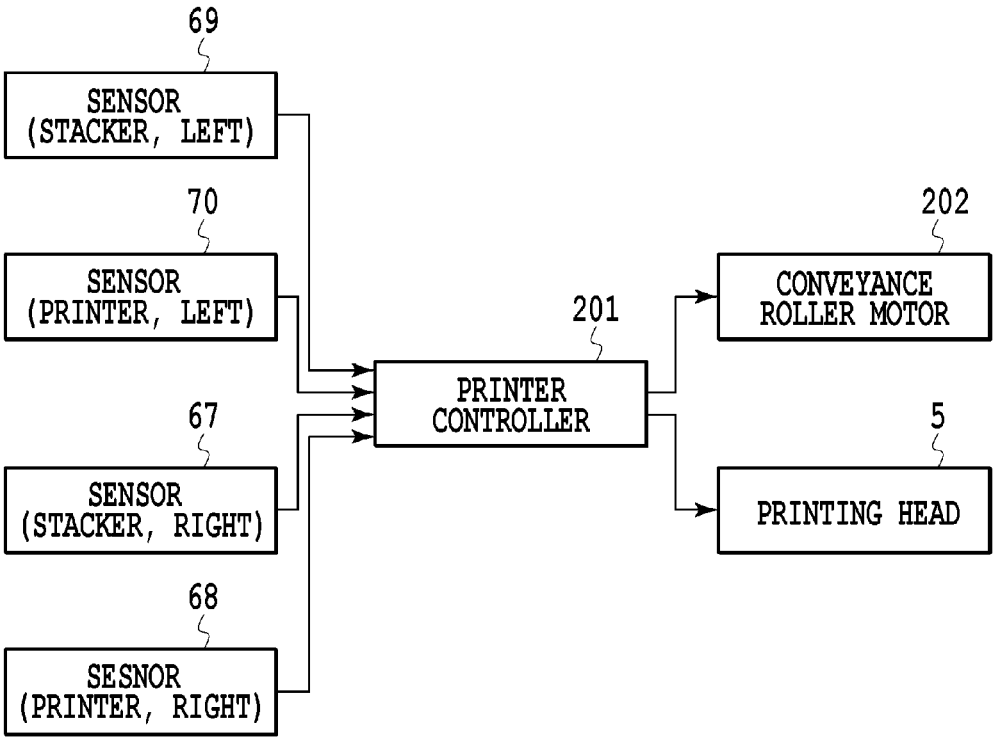

69
SENSOR
(STACKER, LEFT)
70
SENSOR
(PRINTER, LEFT)
67
SENSOR
(STACKER, RIGHT)
68
SESNOR
(PRINTER, RIGHT)
201
PRINTER
CONTROLLER
202
CONVEYANCE
ROLLER MOTOR
5
PRINTING HEAD

FIG.16

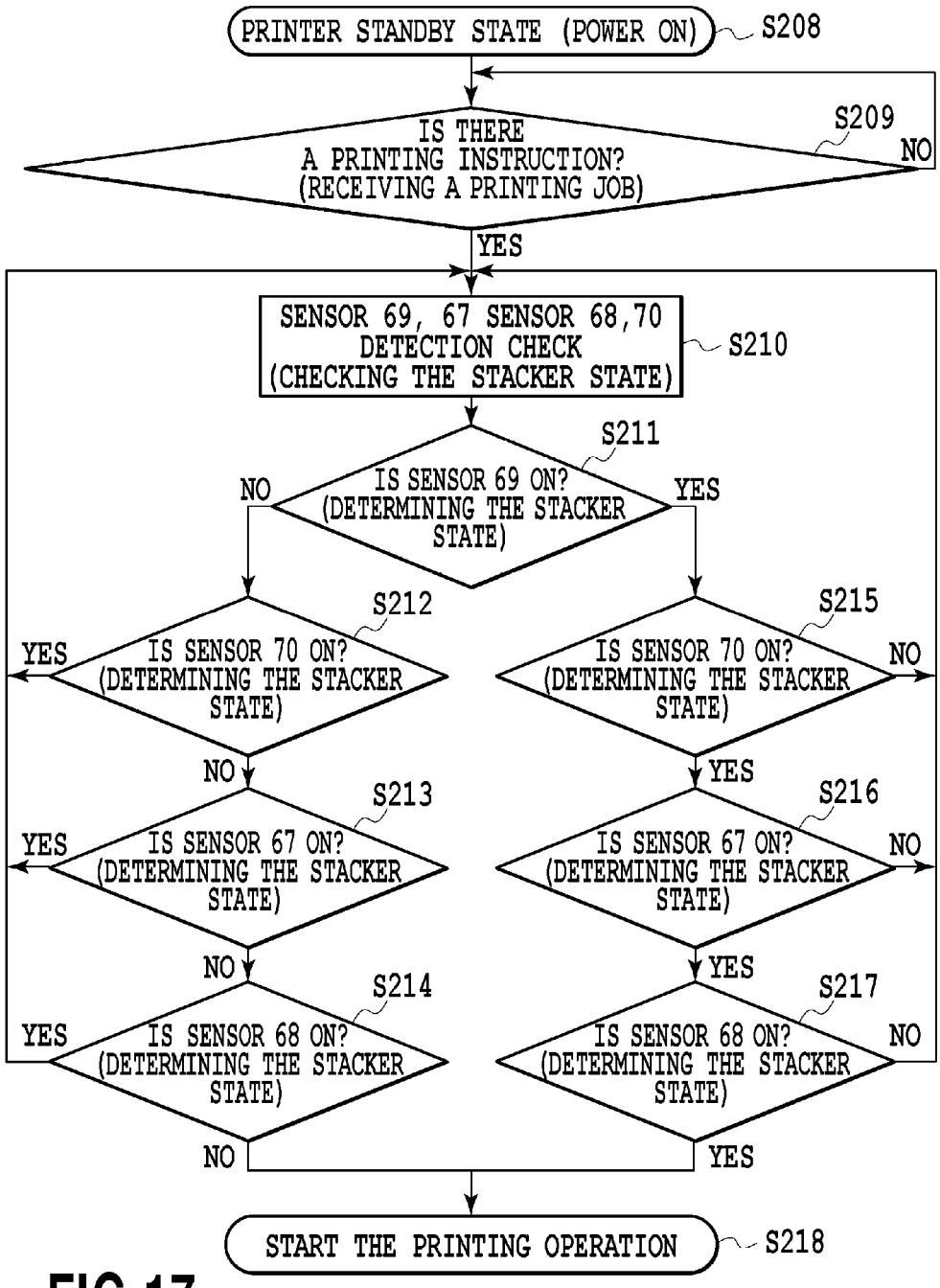

PRINTER STANDBY STATE (POWER ON)
S208
IS THERE A PRINTING INSTRUCTION? (RECEIVING A PRINTING JOB)
S209
NO
YES
SENSOR 69, 67 SENSOR 68,70 DETECTION CHECK (CHECKING THE STACKER STATE)
S210
IS SENSOR 69 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S211
NO
YES
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S212
YES
NO
IS SENSOR 67 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S213
YES
NO
IS SENSOR 68 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S214
YES
NO
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S215
NO
YES
IS SENSOR 67 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S216
NO
YES
IS SENSOR 68 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S217
NO
YES
START THE PRINTING OPERATION
S218

FIG.17

SENSOR 69 STATE	SENSOR 70 STATE	SENSOR 67 STATE	SENSOR 68 STATE	STACKER STATE	PRINTER PRINTING OPERATION
UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	SEPARATED	PRINTING CAN BE STARTED
UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	DETECTED	CLOSE (DIAGONAL)	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	DETECTED	DETECTED	CLOSE (DIAGONAL)	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
UNDETECTED	DETECTED	UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	CLOSE (DIAGONAL)	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
UNDETECTED	DETECTED	UNDETECTED	DETECTED	CLOSE	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
UNDETECTED	DETECTED	DETECTED	DETECTED	CLOSE (DIAGONAL)	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
DETECTED	DETECTED	UNDETECTED	UNDETECTED	CLOSE (DIAGONAL)	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
DETECTED	DETECTED	UNDETECTED	DETECTED	CLOSE (DIAGONAL)	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
DETECTED	DETECTED	DETECTED	DETECTED	JOINED	PRINTING CAN BE STARTED

FIG.18

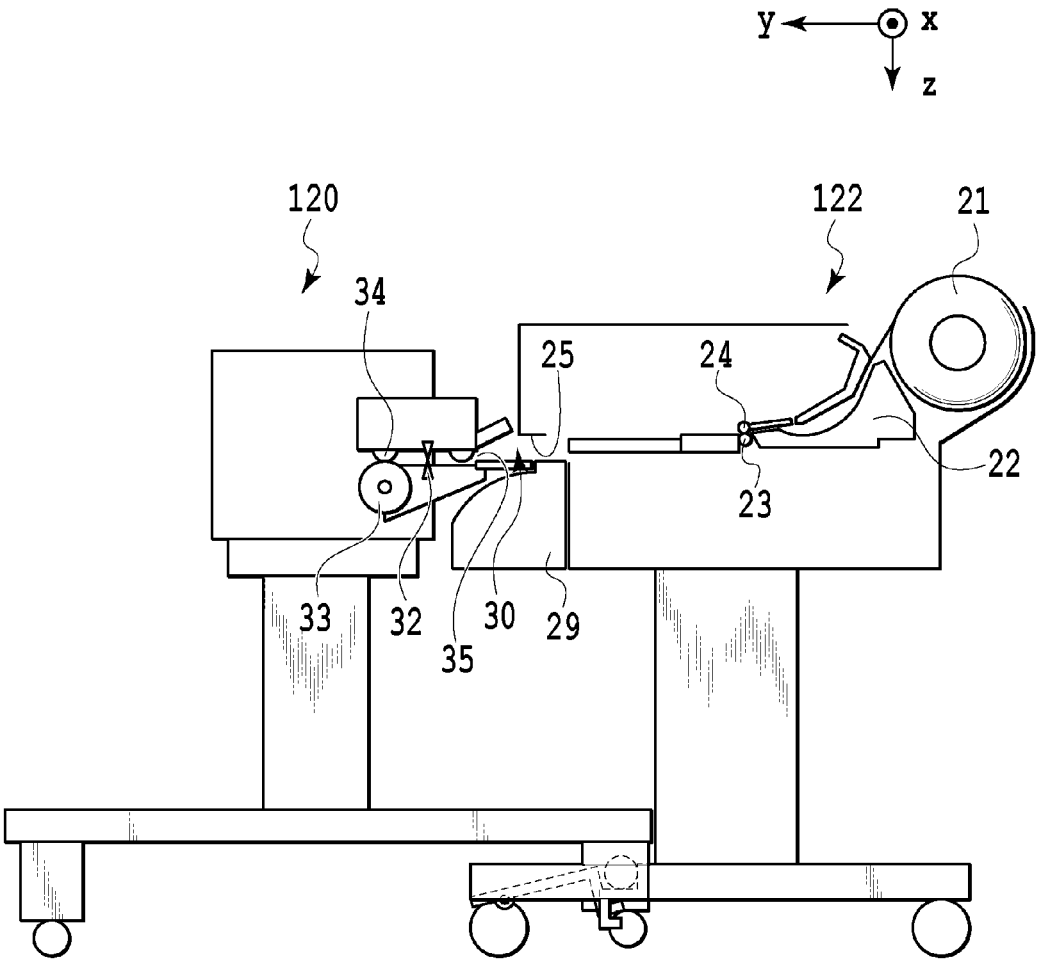


FIG.19

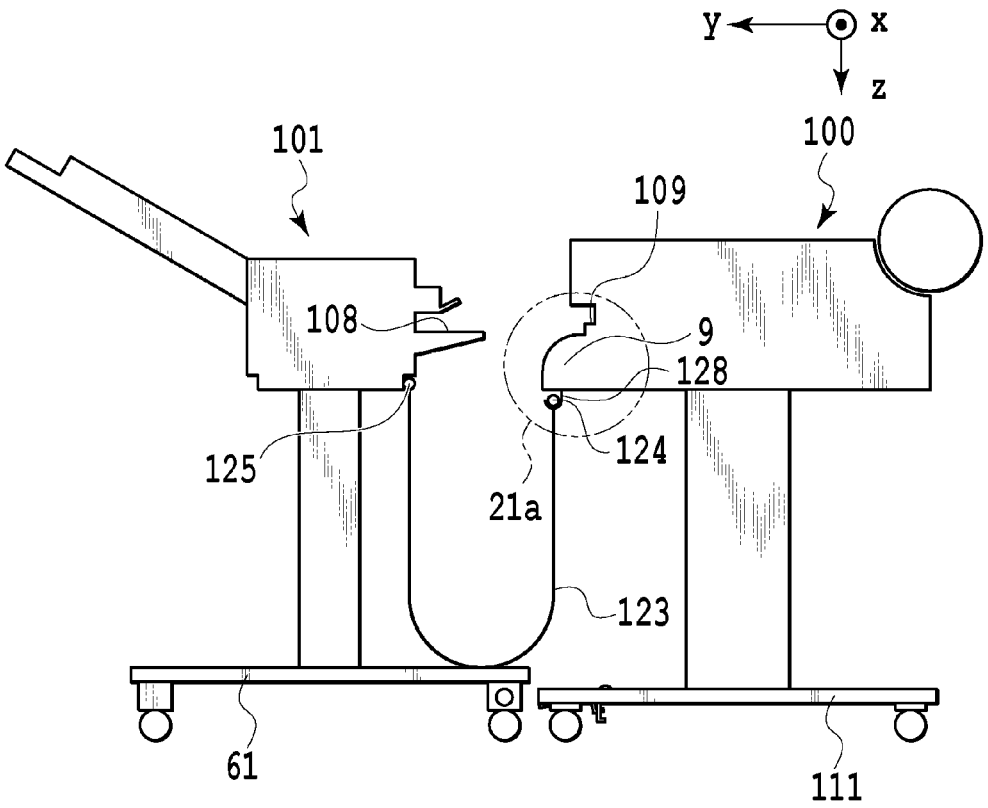


FIG.20

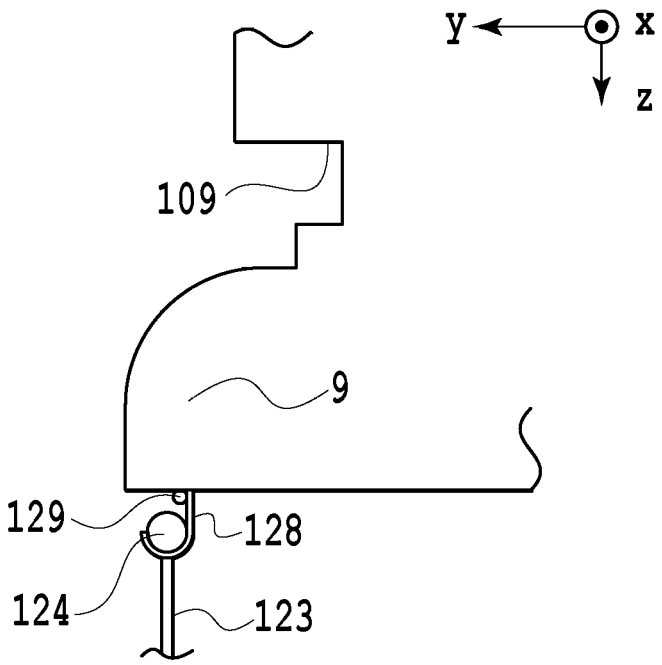


FIG.21

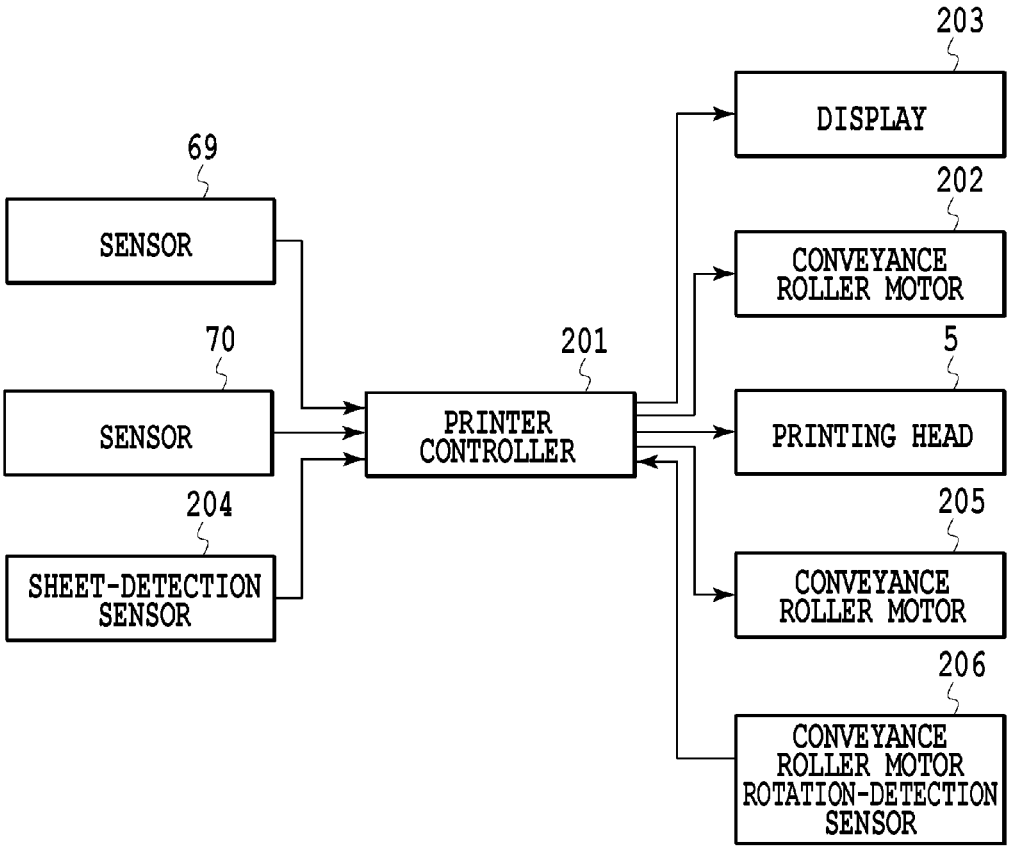

203
DISPLAY
69
SENSOR
202
CONVEYANCE ROLLER MOTOR
70
SENSOR
201
PRINTER CONTROLLER
5
PRINTING HEAD
204
SHEET-DETECTION SENSOR
205
CONVEYANCE ROLLER MOTOR
206
CONVEYANCE ROLLER MOTOR ROTATION-DETECTION SENSOR

FIG.22

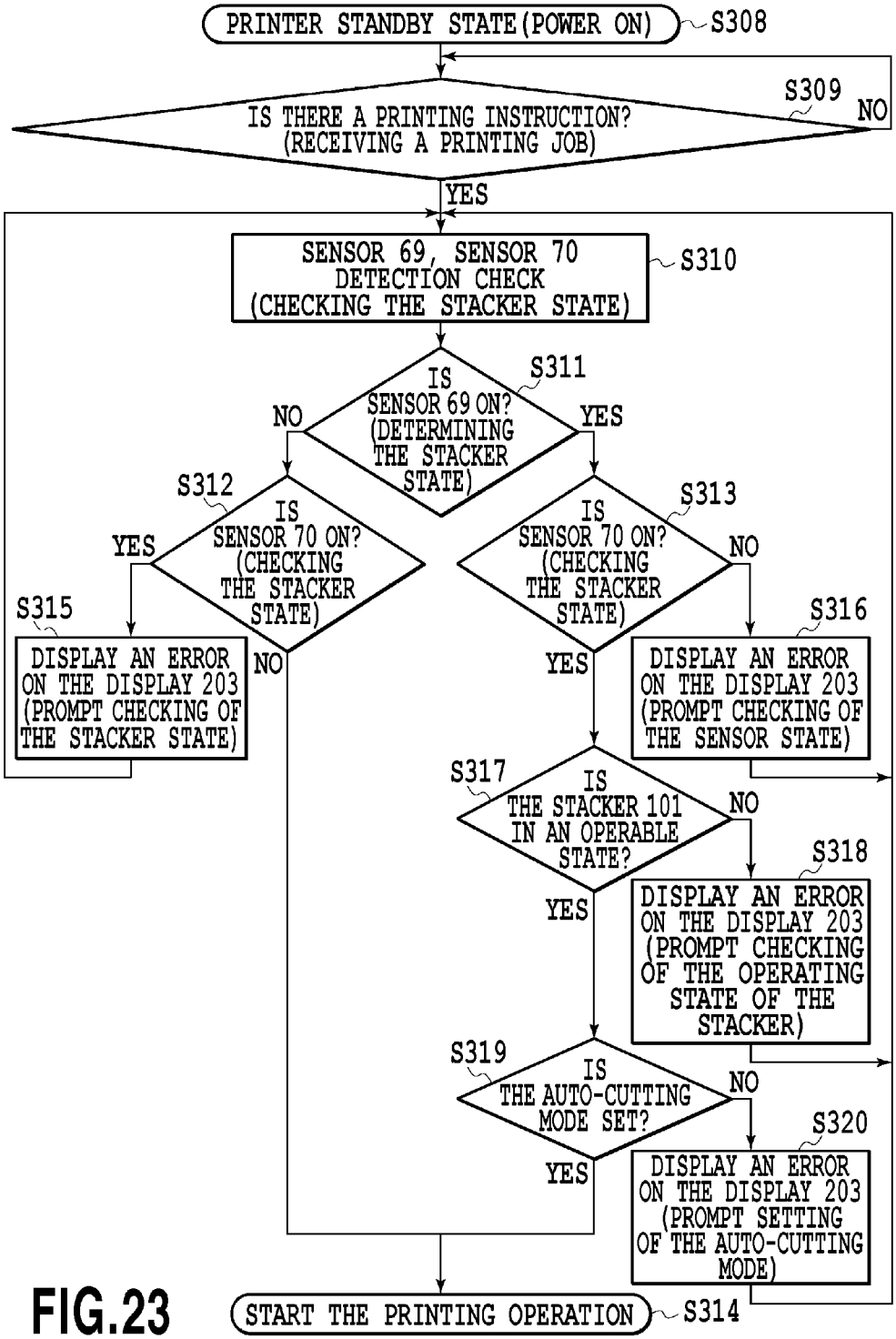

PRINTER STANDBY STATE(POWER ON)
S308
IS THERE A PRINTING INSTRUCTION? (RECEIVING A PRINTING JOB)
S309
NO
YES
SENSOR 69, SENSOR 70 DETECTION CHECK (CHECKING THE STACKER STATE)
S310
IS SENSOR 69 ON? (DETERMINING THE STACKER STATE)
S311
NO
YES
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (CHECKING THE STACKER STATE)
S312
YES
NO
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT CHECKING OF THE STACKER STATE)
S315
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (CHECKING THE STACKER STATE)
S313
NO
YES
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT CHECKING OF THE SENSOR STATE)
S316
IS THE STACKER 101 IN AN OPERABLE STATE?
S317
NO
YES
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT CHECKING OF THE OPERATING STATE OF THE STACKER)
S318
IS THE AUTO-CUTTING MODE SET?
S319
NO
YES
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT SETTING OF THE AUTO-CUTTING MODE)
S320
START THE PRINTING OPERATION
S314

FIG.23

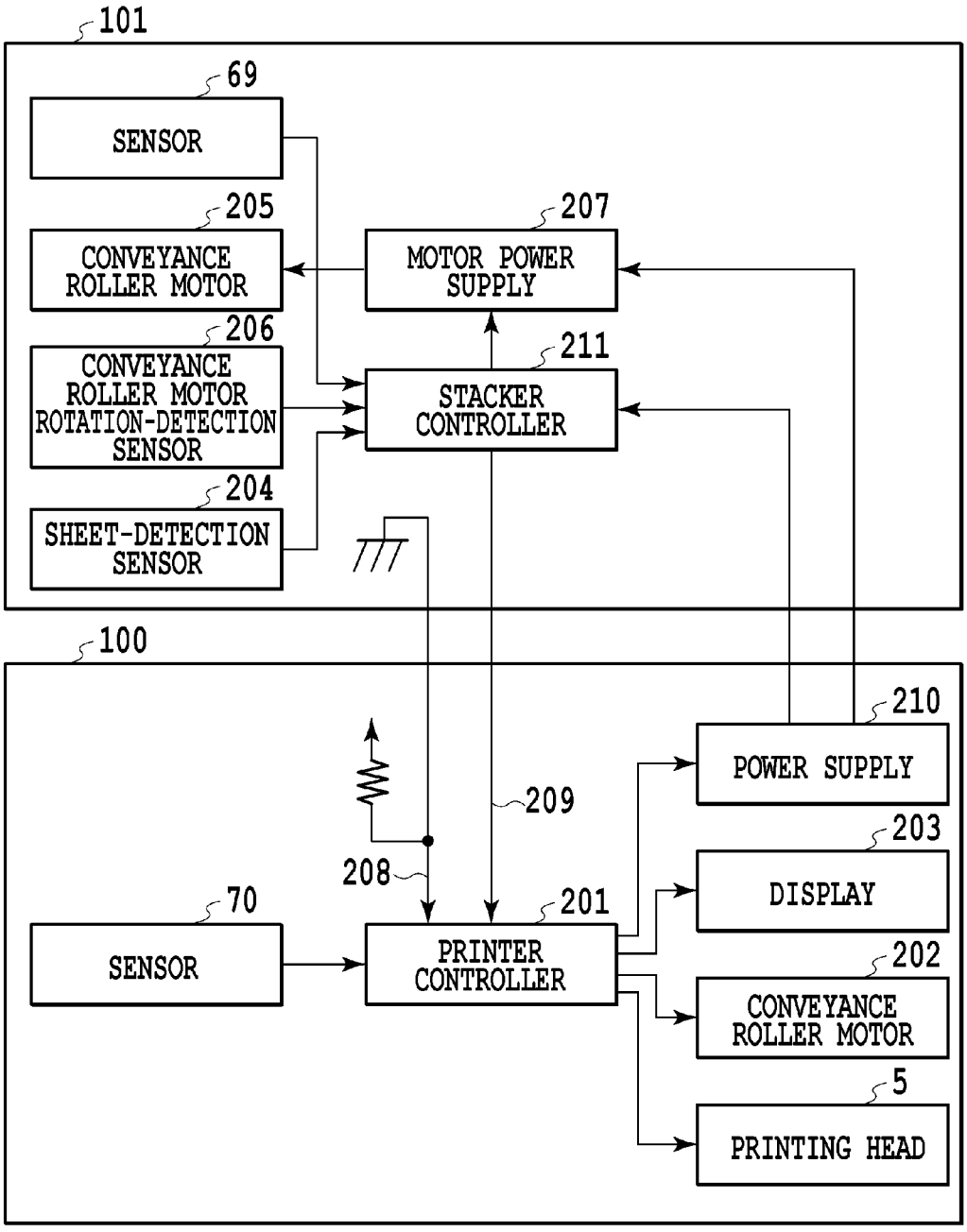

101
69
SENSOR
205
CONVEYANCE ROLLER MOTOR
207
MOTOR POWER SUPPLY
206
CONVEYANCE ROLLER MOTOR ROTATION-DETECTION SENSOR
211
STACKER CONTROLLER
204
SHEET-DETECTION SENSOR
100
210
POWER SUPPLY
209
203
DISPLAY
208
70
SENSOR
201
PRINTER CONTROLLER
202
CONVEYANCE ROLLER MOTOR
5
PRINTING HEAD

FIG.24

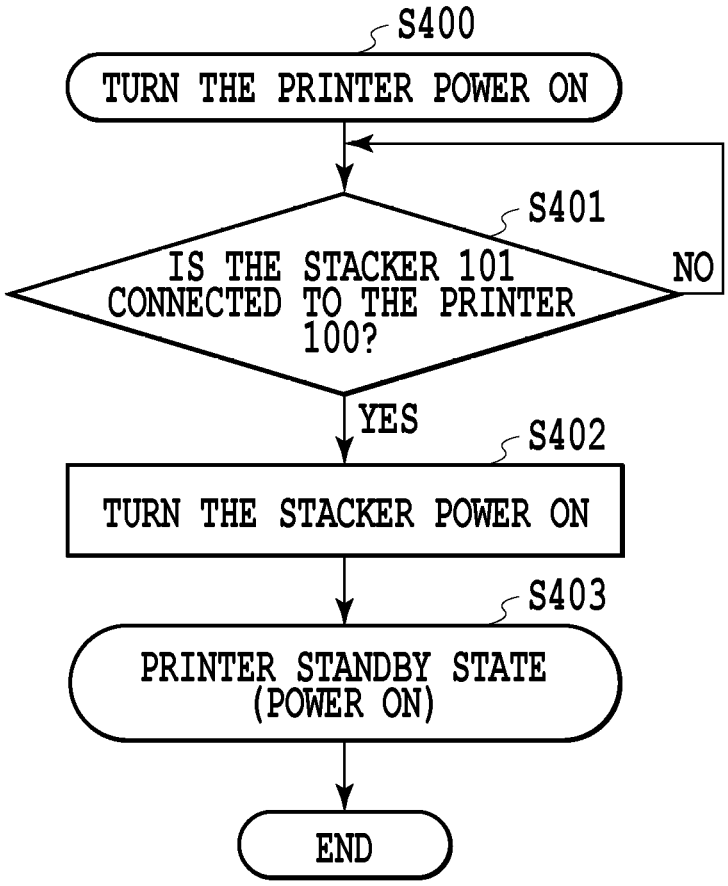

S400
TURN THE PRINTER POWER ON
S401
IS THE STACKER 101 CONNECTED TO THE PRINTER 100?
NO
YES
S402
TURN THE STACKER POWER ON
S403
PRINTER STANDBY STATE (POWER ON)
END

FIG.25

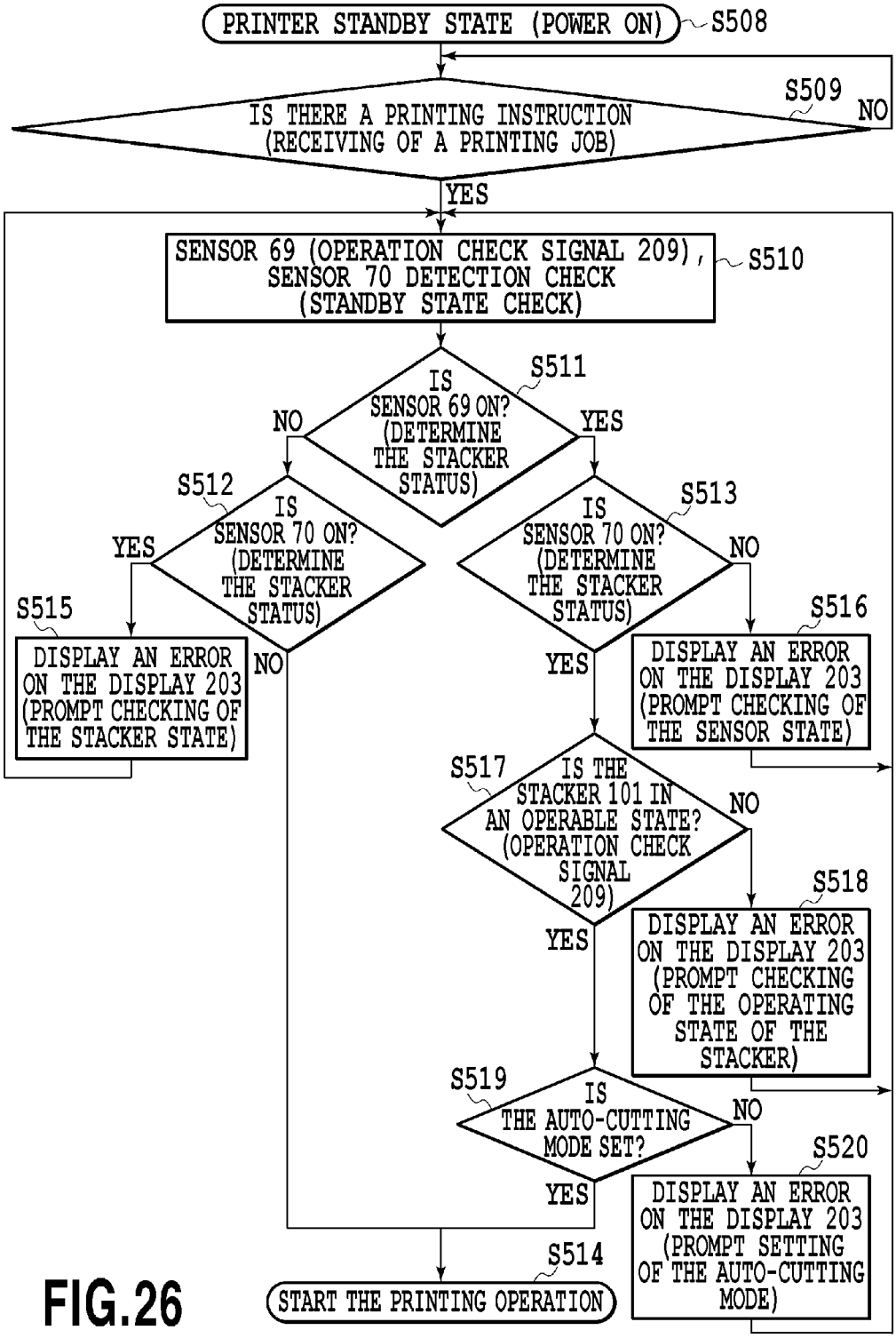

PRINTER STANDBY STATE (POWER ON)
S508
IS THERE A PRINTING INSTRUCTION (RECEIVING OF A PRINTING JOB)
S509
NO
YES
SENSOR 69 (OPERATION CHECK SIGNAL 209), SENSOR 70 DETECTION CHECK (STANDBY STATE CHECK)
S510
IS SENSOR 69 ON? (DETERMINE THE STACKER STATUS)
S511
NO
YES
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (DETERMINE THE STACKER STATUS)
S512
YES
NO
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT CHECKING OF THE STACKER STATE)
S515
IS SENSOR 70 ON? (DETERMINE THE STACKER STATUS)
S513
NO
YES
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT CHECKING OF THE SENSOR STATE)
S516
IS THE STACKER 101 IN AN OPERABLE STATE? (OPERATION CHECK SIGNAL 209)
S517
NO
YES
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT CHECKING OF THE OPERATING STATE OF THE STACKER)
S518
IS THE AUTO-CUTTING MODE SET?
S519
NO
YES
DISPLAY AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY 203 (PROMPT SETTING OF THE AUTO-CUTTING MODE)
S520
START THE PRINTING OPERATION
S514

FIG.26

SENSOR 69 STATE	STACKER OPERATION STATE	SENSOR 70 STATE	STACKER STATE	PRINTER PRINTING OPERATION
DETECTED	OPERABLE	DETECTED	JOINED	PRINTING CAN BE STARTED
DETECTED	NOT OPERABLE	DETECTED	JOINED	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
DETECTED	OPERABLE OR NOT OPERABLE	UNDETECTED	UNCLEAR	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED
UNDETECTED		UNDETECTED	SEPARATED	PRINTING CAN BE STARTED
UNDETECTED		DETECTED	CLOSE	PRINTING CANNOT BE STARTED

FIG.27

ARTICLE DELIVERY SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an article delivery system that is suitably used for a printing apparatus.

2. Description of the Related Art

Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2006-315867 discloses a printing apparatus that comprises a discharged sheet stacker and a discharged rolled-sheet stacker. The discharged sheet stacker is contractible, and the discharged rolled-sheet stacker can be attached to or removed from the discharged sheet stacker when in the contracted state. In Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2006-315867, when using rolled sheet having a habit of curling, sheets are discharged to the discharged rolled-sheet stacker, and in other cases, sheets are discharged to the discharged sheet stacker.

As disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2006-315867, when a printing apparatus has a stacker, the size of the required stacker becomes larger the larger the sheets become, and the operation for attaching or removing the stacker requires additional work.

Therefore, it is feasible to provide a stacker that is separate from the printing apparatus, and when necessary to connect the stacker to the printing apparatus. However, in the case that the connection is not perfect, there is a high possibility that sheets will become jammed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention makes suitable delivery of articles possible in a system that delivers articles from a supply device to a receiving device.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a delivery system comprising: a supply device that has a supply port for supplying an article; a receiving device that has a receiving port being able to receive the article that is supplied from the supply port; and a detection unit that is capable of detecting: a first state in which the supply device and the receiving device are joined by the supply port engaging with the receiving port; a second state in which the supply device and the receiving device are close together and there is a space between the supply port and the receiving port; and a third state in which the supply device and the receiving device are separated and the space between the device is wider than in the second state.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a delivery system comprising: a supply device having a supply port for supplying an article; a receiving device having a receiving port that is able to receive the article that is supplied from the supply port; and a storage unit that is arranged between the supply device and the receiving device and stores sheets that are supplied from the supply port; wherein the system is capable of taking a first state in which the supply port and the receiving port engage, and the supply device and the receiving device are joined, and a second state in which the supply device and the receiving device are separated; and sheets that are supplied from the supply port are delivered by way of the receiving port in the first state, and drop into and are stored in the storage unit without passing through the receiving port in the second state.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a delivery system comprising: a supply device having a supply port for supplying an article; and a receiving device having a receiving port that is able to receive the article that is supplied from the supply port; wherein the system is capable of taking a first state in which the supply port and the receiving port engage, and the supply device and the receiving device are joined, and a second state in which the supply device and the receiving device are separated; and the supply device and the receiving device are electrically connected by a cable, with that cable connection being maintained in both the first state and the second state, and electric power is supplied by way of the cable from the supply device to the receiving device, or from the receiving device to the supply device.

Further features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of exemplary embodiments (with reference to the attached drawings).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a cross-sectional view illustrating the internal construction of a stacker and printing apparatus;

FIG. **2** is a perspective view illustrating the external appearance of the stacker;

FIG. **3** is a perspective view illustrating the external appearance of the printing apparatus;

FIG. **4** is a side view illustrating the stacker and the printing apparatus;

FIG. **5** is a perspective view for explaining a first state of the stacker and the printing apparatus;

FIG. **6** is a top view for explaining the first state of the stacker and the printing apparatus;

FIG. **7** is a side view for explaining the first state of the stacker and the printing apparatus;

FIG. **8** is a side view for explaining the first state of the stacker and the printing apparatus;

FIG. **9** is a side view illustrating a state in which a basket is stored;

FIG. **10** is a side view illustrating a state in which the basket is released;

FIGS. **11**A to **11**C are side views illustrating the positional relationship between the both devices;

FIGS. **12**A to **12**C are enlarged side views of FIGS. **11**A to **11**C, respectively;

FIG. **13** is a block diagram illustrating the control configuration in a first embodiment;

FIG. **14** is a flowchart illustrating processing up to the start of a printing operation in the first embodiment;

FIG. **15** is a table illustrating the relationship between the detection results by the respective sensors and the printing operation;

FIG. **16** is a block diagram illustrating the control configuration in a second embodiment;

FIG. **17** is a flowchart illustrating processing up to the start of a printing operation in the second embodiment;

FIG. **18** is a table illustrating the relationship between the detection results by the respective sensors and the printing operation;

FIG. **19** is a side view illustrating a cutting device and a sheet-supply device in a third embodiment;

FIG. **20** is a side view illustrating a stacker and a printing apparatus in a fourth embodiment;

FIG. **21** is an enlarged view of the area indicated by the dashed line in FIG. **20**;

FIG. **22** is a block diagram illustrating the control configuration in a fifth embodiment;

FIG. **23** is a flowchart illustrating processing up to the start of a printing operation in the fifth embodiment;

FIG. **24** is a block diagram illustrating the control configuration in a sixth embodiment;

FIG. **25** is a flowchart illustrating processing up to a standby state in the sixth embodiment;

FIG. **26** is a flowchart illustrating processing up to the start of a printing operation in the sixth embodiment; and

FIG. **27** is a table illustrating the relationship between the detection results by the respective sensors and the printing operation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

FIG. **1** is a cross-sectional view illustrating the internal construction of a sheet-stacking device (hereafter, referred to as a "stacker") **101** as a receiving device, and of a printing apparatus (hereafter, referred to as a "printer") **100** as a supply device. An article delivery system for delivering sheets as articles comprises the printer **100** and the stacker **101**.

In this example, the printer **100** is an ink-jet printer, however, the printer could also be a different type of printer such as an electro-photographic printer. The printer **100** includes a printer unit **107** and a stand unit **105**. The printer unit **107** is supported by the stand unit **105**. The printer unit **107** comprises: a conveyance roller **3**, a pinch roller **4**, a printing head **5**, a platen **6**, a cutter **8**, and a printer opening port **109** (a supply port or a discharge port). Moreover, the printer **100** comprises an operation unit (not illustrated in the figure). The operation unit is provided with various switches and the like. A user uses the various switches that are provided on the operation unit, and inputs various commands to the printer **100** such as a size specification for the sheets **1**, or a command to switch between online and offline.

The stacker **101** includes a stacker unit **106**, a tray unit **103**, and a stand unit **104**. The stacker unit **106** and the tray unit **103** are supported by the stand unit **104**. The stacker unit **106** comprises a stacker opening port **108** (a receiving port), a conveyance roller **12**, and a pinch roller **13**. The tray unit **103** comprises a tray (mounting unit) **16** that is constructed so that the sheets **1** can be mounted. The stacker opening port **108** is open so as to face in a direction that faces the opening direction of the printer opening port **109**. When the printer **100** and stacker **101** are in the joined state, a joint **10** is formed by the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108**.

A rolled sheet that is maintained in a rolled shape is set in the printer unit **107**. In the printer **100**, the tip end of a sheet is pulled from the rolled sheet, and the sheet **1** that is pulled out is held between the conveyance roller **3** and the pinch roller **4** and conveyed in the conveyance direction (y direction in the figure) by the rotation of the conveyance roller **3** and the rotation of the pinch roller **4** that follows the conveyance roller **3**. An image is printed on the sheet **1** by discharging ink downward in the gravity direction (z direction in the figure) from a discharge opening (not illustrated in the figure) of the printing head **5** onto the sheet **1** that was conveyed between the printing head **5** and the platen **6**. Suction holes (not illustrated in the figure) are formed in the surface of the platen **6** that faces the printing head **5**, and the sheet **1** is made to adhere to the platen **6** by operating a suction fan (not illustrated in the figure) and sucking air in from the suction holes, which prevents the sheet **1** from lifting off toward the printing head **5** side.

In the case illustrated in FIG. **1**, the printed sheet **1** is conveyed to the downstream side in the y direction by the conveying power by the rotation of the conveyance roller **3** and pinch roller **4**, then discharged from the printer opening port **109**, and passes the joint **10** to move from the stacker opening port **108** to the inside of the stacker **101**. When the sheet **1** reaches a position between the conveyance roller **12** and the pinch roller **13** and is held by these, the sheet **1** is then further conveyed toward the downstream side in the y direction by the rotation of the conveyance roller **12** and the rotation of the pinch roller **13** that follows the rotation of the conveyance roller **12**. The sheet **1** is then conveyed toward the tray unit **103** that is located further on the downstream side in the y direction than these rollers. When printing of an image on the sheet **1** is finished, the sheet **1** is cut to a specified length by the cutter **8**. The cut sheet **1** is then conveyed to the downstream side in the y direction by the rotation of the conveyance roller **12** and pinch roller **13**, and placed in the tray **16**. In this example, a rolled sheet was used as the sheet, however, it is also possible to use a cut sheet that is cut beforehand to a specified size.

FIG. **2** is a perspective view illustrating the external appearance of the stacker **101**. The stand unit **104** comprises legs **60**, feet **61**, casters **62** and rollers (engaging sections) **63**. In the state illustrated in FIG. **2**, the legs **60** extend in the z direction, and are provided on both ends in the x direction that crosses the y direction. In the following, "right" and "left" respectively indicate the "right" side portion and the "left" side portion on both ends in the x direction as seen from the upstream side to the downstream side in the y direction. The size of the legs **60** is set so that when the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are joined, the position of the printer opening port **109** and the position of the stacker opening port **108** are at the same height. The feet **61** extending in the y direction are provided on the bottom surfaces (surfaces that face downward in the z direction) of the legs **60**, respectively. The length of the feet **61** in the y direction is set to a length so as to be able to maintain stable movement of the stacker **101**. Support members **66** are located on both ends of the bottom surfaces of the feet **61** in the y direction, and the casters **62** are attached to the bottom surfaces of the support members **66** so as to be able to rotate. In this example, the four casters **62** come in contact with a floor surface **116** (FIG. **1**). The stacker **101** is able to move over the floor surface according to an operation by a user. In this way, in a state in which the printer **100** is not joined, all of the casters **62** come in contact with the floor surface, and receive the effect of the state of the floor surface (for example, unevenness), and the position of the stacker **101**, for example the position in the up-down z direction, may fluctuate.

Moreover, the rollers **63** are attached to the outer surfaces of the support members **66** on the upstream side in the y direction (surfaces on the other side of the surfaces of the left and right support members **66** that face each other) so as to be able to rotate. The rollers **63** are located substantially directly underneath the stacker opening port **108**. The rollers **63** are located higher in the z direction than the position of the casters **62** and do not come in contact with the floor surface, so the rollers **63** are not affected by the state of the floor surface.

FIG. **3** is a perspective view illustrating the external appearance of the printer **100**. The stand unit **105** comprises legs **110**, feet **111**, casters **112** and roller receptacles (engaging sections) **113**. The legs **110** are located on the left and right of the printer unit **107**, and the height (length in the z direction) of the legs **110** is set to a height that takes into consideration the operability of the printer unit **107**. The basic construction of the feet **111** and casters **112** is the same as that of the feet **61** and casters **62**, so explanations thereof will be omitted. The printer **100** is able to move over the floor surface according to an operation by a user. In the printer **100**, the four casters **112** come in contact with the

floor surface regardless of whether or not the printer **100** is joined to the stacker **101**, so the position of the printer **100** may fluctuate according to the state of the floor surface.

Moreover, the roller receptacles **113** are provided on the inside surfaces (surfaces of the left and right feet **111** that face each other) on the downstream side in the y direction of the feet **111**. The roller receptacles **113** are provided substantially directly underneath the printer opening port **109**. The roller receptacles **113** are provided higher in the z direction than the position of the casters **112** and do not come in contact with the floor surface, so they are not affected by the state of the floor surface. The roller receptacles **113** are members for receiving the rollers **63** that are attached to the stacker **101**, when the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are joined. Stoppers (not illustrated in the figures) are provided on the casters of the printer **100** and stacker **101**, and are able to secure the printer **100** and stacker **101** at desired positions.

FIG. **4** is a side view illustrating the stacker **101** and the printer **100**, and illustrates the state in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are separated (hereafter, this state will also be referred to as the "third state"). A point of the rollers **63** that is closest to the floor surface **116** is taken to be the lowest point **64** of the rollers, and the distance from the lowest point **64** to the floor surface **116** is taken to be the roller height **65**. Moreover, the distance from the top surfaces (surfaces that face upward in the z direction) **114** of the roller receptacles **113** to the floor surface **116** is taken to be the receptacle height **115**. In the third state, a relationship is established in which the roller height **65**<receptacle height **115**. In other words, in the third state, the heights of the rollers **63** and the receptacles **113** are set so that the relationship in which the roller height **65**<receptacle height **115** is established.

In order to go from the state in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are separated to the joined state, a user faces together the printer opening port **109** (supply port/discharge port) and the stacker opening port **108** (receiving port), and moves any one or both in a direction toward the other. In this way, the printer **100** and the stacker **101** can be joined. Next, the joined state in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are joined (hereafter, also referred to as the "first state") will be explained.

FIGS. **5** to **7** are drawings for explaining the first state of the stacker **101** and the printer **100**, where FIG. **5** is a perspective view, FIG. **6** is a top view illustrating the feet **61** and the feet **111** as seen from above looking downward in the z direction, and FIG. **7** is a side view. In the first state illustrated in FIGS. **5** to **7**, it is possible to properly deliver a sheet **1** from the printer opening port **109** to the stacker opening port **108**. The "first state" is taken to be the state in which the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** are joined.

As illustrated in FIGS. **5** and **6**, the space between the left and right feet **61** of the stacker **101** is narrower than the space between the left and right feet **111** of the printer **100**, so that the part of the feet **61** can fit between the left and right feet **111**. There is a foot space **118** that is provided between the feet **111** and the feet **61** nearby, and in this foot space **118**, the rollers **63** and the roller receptacles **113** are joined.

As illustrated in FIG. **7**, in the state in which the rollers **63** have ridden up into the roller receptacles **113**, the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are joined. Therefore, the position of the stacker opening port **108** is set so that in the state in which the rollers **63** have ridden up into the roller receptacles **113**, the height is the same as the height of the position of the printer opening port **109**. As was explained with reference to FIG. **4**, in the third state the relationship is established in which the roller height **65**<receptacle height **115**, so as illustrated in FIG. **7**, by the rollers **63** riding up into the roller receptacles **113**, the casters **62** on the upstream side in the y direction become separated from the floor surface **116**. Therefore, the casters **62** on the upstream side in the y direction are not affected by the state of the floor surface **116**. In other words, in the first state, the left and right casters **62** on the downstream side in the y direction, the left and right casters **112** on the downstream side in the y direction, and the left and right casters **112** on the upstream side in the y direction are in contact with the floor surface **116**.

Here, there is a convex section **117** on the floor surface **116**, and the case in which the casters **112** on the downstream side in the y direction ride up on this convex section **117** will be explained with reference to FIG. **8**. FIG. **8** is a side view for explaining the first state of the stacker and printer, and is a side view illustrating the state in which the casters **112** on the downstream side in the y direction have ridden up onto the convex section **117**. The casters **112** on the downstream side in the y direction have ridden up on the convex section **117**, so the height of the casters **62** from the floor surface **116** becomes higher by the amount of the height of the convex section **117**.

As described above, the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are joined by the rollers **63** of the stacker **101** riding up into the roller receptacles **113** of the printer **100**. Moreover, the roller receptacles **113** are located substantially directly below the printer opening port **109**, and the rollers **63** are located substantially directly underneath the stacker opening port **108**. Therefore, even when the floor surface **116** is not a flat surface (for example, when there is a convex section as illustrated in FIG. **8**), the positional relationship between the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** does not substantially change, and the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** are at substantially the same height. As a result, even when the floor surface **116** is not a flat surface, it is possible to properly deliver a sheet **1**.

In the above, an example was explained for a case in which there was a convex section **117** on the floor surface **116**, however, in a case in which there is a concave section on the floor surface as well, the positional relationship between the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** does not fluctuate, so it is possible to properly deliver a sheet **1**. Moreover, in the above, construction in which the stacker **101** rides up onto the printer **100** was explained, however, it is possible to obtain the same effect even in the case of construction in which the printer **100** rides up onto the stacker **101**.

When using paper sheets in the printer **100**, many kinds of sheets are used. For example, in the case of using sheet such as glossy paper in a printer **100**, when sheets are discharged from the printer and stacked in the stacker **101**, sheets may be damaged, or ink may be transferred due to sheets coming into contact with each other. Therefore, depending on the type of sheets, it may not be desirable to stack the sheets in the stacker **101**. Therefore, depending on the type of sheets, the discharge destination from the printer **100** (sheet discharge method) is switched. In other words, when using sheets for which the effect (damage, ink transfer, and the like) due to stacking is comparatively small, the sheets are discharged to the stacker **101**. On the other hand, in the case of using sheets for which the effect due to

stacking is comparatively large, the sheets are discharged so as to drop into a basket **123** (storage container) to be described later.

FIG. **9** is a side view illustrating the state in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are joined and the basket **123** is stored. FIG. **10** is a side view illustrating the state in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are separated and the basket **123** is opened. When using the printer **100**, the cable **200** (signal connection) illustrated in FIG. **9** is used to electrically connect the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, and the power to both devices is turned ON. After that, by joining or separating the stacker **101** and the printer **100**, sheets are discharged to either the stacker **101** or the basket **123**. In drawings other than FIG. **9**, the cable **200** is omitted in illustration. The cable **200** is a USB cable, a LAN cable or other electrical cable, and physically connects signals. The cable **200** is flexible, and the cable connection can be maintained even when the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are close together or separated. The connection method is not limited to a cable, and it is also possible to electrically connect the devices using a non-contact wireless interface.

As illustrated in FIGS. **9** and **10**, the basket **123** is located between the stacker **101** and the printer **100**, and is constructed such that when opened, sheets **1** that are dropped can be stored inside the basket **123**. Also, the basket **123** is supported by the stacker **101**. Here, construction is explained in which the basket **123** is supported by the stacker **101**, however, the basket **123** could also be supported by the printer **100**. The basket **123** is formed using a flexible belt-shaped material such as cloth or plastic. One end of the belt-shaped material is supported by an upstream rod **124**, whereas the other end is supported by a downstream rod **125**, and the center forms a loose basket that sags due to its own weight. As illustrated in FIGS. **9** and **10**, the upstream rod **124** is located further on the upstream side in the y direction than the downstream rod **125**, and the downstream rod **125** is located further on the downstream side in the y direction than the upstream rod **124**.

In the stacker **101**, the downstream rod **125** that extends in the x direction is attached further downward in the z direction than the position of the stacker opening port **108**. The downstream rod **125** is attached to a surface of the stacker **101** that faces the printer **100**. A side rod shaft **127** that extends in the x direction is provided at a position substantially directly below the position of the downstream rod **125**. The side rod shaft **127** is attached to the feet **61** so as to be able to rotate, and supports side rods **126** that extend upward. Two side rods **126** are used, and one side rod **126** is supported by one end of the side rod shaft **127**, and the other side rod **126** is supported by the other end. One end of each of the side rods **126** is supported by the side rod shaft **127**, and the other ends of the side rods **126** support the ends of the upstream rod **124**, respectively.

In the printer **100**, a sheet discharge guide **9** that is inclined downward in the z direction is provided at a position downward in the z direction than the printer opening port **109**. The sheet discharge guide **9** has a guide shaft **93** and guide bars **92**. The guide bars **92** guide the movement of a sheet **1** from the printer opening port **109** toward the basket **123** when using the basket **123**. The guide bars **92** are set to a size so that a sheet **1** can drop down from the printer opening port **109** toward the basket **123** even when the space between the printer **100** and the stacker **101** becomes comparatively wide. The guide bars **92** have the guide bar shaft **93**, and are able to rotate centered around the guide bar shaft **93**. Plural guide bars **92** are provided along the x direction (width of a sheet **1**).

When discharging a sheet **1** from the printer **100** to the stacker **101**, the basket **123**, as illustrated in FIG. **9**, is stored in the space below the conveyance path of the joint **10** that is formed by the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108**. Here, the position illustrated in FIG. **9** where the basket **123** is stored is called the first position. Moreover, the state of using the stacker **101** as illustrated in FIG. **9** is called the stacker mode.

When using the stacker **101**, a user faces together the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108**, and moves either one or both toward the other and joins the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** to maintain a conveyance path.

When using the basket **123**, a user moves any one of or both of the printer **100** and the stacker **101** in a direction away from the other and separates the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, to provide a space for the basket **123** to open up between these. The user rotates the side rods **126** in the counterclockwise direction as seen from the front of the figure centered around the side rod shaft **127**, and opens the basket **123**. The user then rotates the guide bars **92** around the guide bar shaft **93**, and places the guide bars **92** onto the upstream rod **124** to reach the state illustrated in FIG. **10**. Here, the state illustrated in FIG. **10** in which the basket **123** is opened is called the second position. Moreover, as illustrated in FIG. **10**, the state of using the basket **123** is called the basket mode.

Next, the sheet supply state will be explained for each positional relationship between the printer **100** and the stacker **101**. FIGS. **11**A to **11**C are side views illustrating the positional relationships between the stacker **101** and the printer **100**. FIG. **11**A illustrates the third state in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are separated, and FIG. **11**B illustrates the state (hereafter, also referred to as the "second state") in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are close together. FIG. **11**C illustrates the first state in which the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are joined.

The positional relationships between the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are divided into the three states illustrated in FIGS. **11**A to **11**C. Here, the "second state" is a state in which there is a gap between the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108**. The "third state" is a state in which a gap between the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** is larger than the gap between the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** in the second state.

As was described above, when discharging sheet to the basket **123**, the operation of separating the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, the operation of opening the basket **123** between the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, and the operation of placing the guide bars **92** onto the upstream rod **124** are performed by a user. Therefore, when, for example, the basket **123** is not opened up to the position where the guide bars **92** are placed on the upstream rod **124**, the user is able to determine that the basket **123** is not opened enough to receive sheets **1**. In that case, the user further opens the basket **123** to the position where the guide bars **92** are placed on the upstream rod **124**, and with the basket **123** in the desired opened state, the user can place the guide bars **92** onto the upstream rod **124** to set the state in which sheet can be discharged to the basket **123**. In other words, as illustrated in FIG. **11**A, the printer **100** and the stacker **101** can be set in the separated third state so that a space is provided for the basket **123** to be opened between the printer **100** and the stacker **101** and so that sheet can be discharged to the basket **123**.

When discharging sheet to the stacker **101**, the operation of joining the printer **100** and the stacker **101** is also performed by the user, however, there is a possibility that when doing this there could be a difference between the user's perceived state and the actual state. In other words, even though the user perceives that the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are in the joined state illustrated in FIG. **11**C, there is a possibility that the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are actually not joined but are in the close state as illustrated in FIG. **11**B. When the printer opening port **109** and the stacker opening port **108** are not joined as illustrated in FIG. **11**B, the leading end of a sheet **1** may get caught in the opening end of the stacker opening port **108** and bend (sheet jam), and so the sheet **1** cannot be properly discharged sometimes.

Therefore, by detecting the positional relationship between the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, the printing operation is controlled by determining the state in which sheet can be discharged to the stacker **101** or to the basket **123**, or the state in which sheet cannot be discharged to either.

FIG. **12**A is an enlarged side view of the dashed line area **12***a* in FIG. **11**A, FIG. **12**B is an enlarged side view of the dashed line area **12***b* in FIG. **11**B, and FIG. **12**C is an enlarged side view of the dashed line area **12***c* in FIG. **11**C. In FIGS. **12**A to **12**C, the casters **62** on the upstream side in the y direction are omitted in illustration.

As illustrated in FIGS. **12**A to **12**C, a sensor **69** (first sensor of a detection unit) is provided on a foot **61** of the stacker **101**, and a sensor **70** (second sensor of a detection unit) is provided on a foot **111** of the printer **100**. More specifically, the sensor **69** is located on the outer surface of the left support member **66**, and the sensor **70** is located on the inner-surface side of the left foot **11**. Contact type sensors that output a detection signal when in contact with an object are used for the sensors **69**, **70**. The sensor **69** detects a roller guide **71** that will be described later, and the sensor **70** detects the roller receptacle **113**.

The sensor **70** is located in a position that can come into contact with the surface on the reverse side from the top surface **114** of the roller receptacle **113**. A roller guide **71** is provided further on the downstream side in the y direction than the position of the roller receptacle **113** of the foot **111**. The roller guide **71** guides the movement of the roller **63** when passing over the top surface thereof. The roller guide **71** has a guide shaft **72** and is able to rotate centered around the guide shaft **72**, and is pressed in the counterclockwise direction as seen from the front in the figures by a pressure spring (not illustrated in the figures). In this state, as illustrated in FIG. **12**A, the roller guide **71** forms an incline that inclines downward toward the downstream side in the y direction, and in order that the roller **63** can easily ride up onto the roller guide **71**, the tip end of the roller guide **71** is located in a position where the roller **63** can be received. The roller receptacle **113** is able to rotate centered around a receptacle shaft **74**, and is pressed in the clockwise direction by a pressure spring (not illustrated in the figures). The roller receptacle **113** engages with the roller guide **71** so as to be able to rotate with the rotation of the roller guide **71**.

When the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are in the third state illustrated in FIG. **11**A, the sensor **69** is not in contact with the roller guide **71** as illustrated in FIG. **12**A, so the roller guide **71** is not detected. Moreover, the sensor **70** is not in contact with the roller receptacle **113** as well, so the roller receptacle **113** is not detected. Therefore, in the third state, no detection signal is outputted from either of the sensors.

When the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are brought even closer together from the state illustrated in FIG. **12**A, the roller **63** rides up on the roller guide **71**, and as a result, the roller guide **71** rotates in the clockwise direction as seen from the front in the figure, and together with this, the roller receptacle **113** rotates in the counterclockwise direction. When this happens, the state becomes as illustrated in FIG. **12**B. When the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are in the second state illustrated in FIG. **11**B, the roller **63** is positioned on the roller guide **71** as illustrated in FIG. **12**B. In this case, the roller receptacle **113** is in contact with the sensor **70**, so the sensor **70** outputs a detection signal. On the other hand, the roller guide **71** is not in contact with the sensor **69**, so a detection signal is not outputted from the sensor **69**.

When the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are brought even closer together from the state illustrated in FIG. **12**B, the roller **63** is guided by the roller guide **71** and moves further toward the upstream side in the y direction and reaches the roller receptacle **113**. When the roller **63** moves from the roller guide **71** into the roller receptacle **113**, the roller guide **71** rotates in the counterclockwise direction as seen from the front in the figures, and the state becomes as illustrated in FIG. **12**C. When the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are in the first state illustrated in FIG. **11**C, the sensor **69** is in contact with the roller guide **71** as illustrated in FIG. **12**C, and the sensor **70** is in contact with the roller receptacle **113**. Therefore, when in the first state, detection signals are outputted from both sensors **69**, **70**. By detecting the engaged state between the roller **63** and the roller receptacle **113** in this way, the positional relationship between the stacker **101** and the printer **100** is determined.

As was explained with reference to FIG. **11**B, when the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are close together, it may not be possible to properly deliver a sheet **1** from the printer **100** to the stacker **101**. Therefore, when the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are not in either the third state or the first state, in other words, when in the second state, the printer **100** is controlled so that printing is not performed. As a result, a sheet jam (see FIG. **11**B) that may accidentally occur between the supply opening and the receiving opening as in the second state when printed sheets are discharged is prevented.

Moreover, when a detection signal is outputted from the sensor **69** and no detection signal is outputted from the sensor **70**, the positional relationship between the printer **100** and the stacker **101** is unclear. Even in this state in which the positional relationship is unclear (hereafter, also referred to as the "fourth state"), the printer **100** is controlled so that printing is not performed. When the sensor **69** comes into contact with an object other than the roller guide **71** and the sensor **69** outputs a detection signal, or when no detection signal is outputted from the sensor **70** even though the sensor **70** is in contact with the roller receptacle **113**, the user is able to check the state of the sensors. The user can cause the sensors to display the desired function by removing the object that the sensor **69** is detecting in the former case, or by restoring the function of the sensor **70** in the latter case.

FIG. **13** is a block diagram illustrating the construction of the overall control system. As was explained with reference to FIG. **9**, when using the printer **100**, the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are electrically connected by the cable **200**. As a result, the sensor **69** of the stacker **101** and a printer controller **201** of the printer **100** are connected. The printer controller **201** is connected with the sensor **69**, the sensor **70**, the conveyance roller motor **202**, the display **203**, and the printing head **5**. The printer controller **201** is a controller for

controlling all of the operations of the printer **100**, and controls the printing operation by acquiring detection results from the sensors **69**, **70**, and controlling the conveyance roller motor **202** and the printing head **5** according to the detection results. The conveyance roller motor **202** is a motor for driving the conveyance roller **3** of the printer **100**. The printer controller **201** acquires the detection results from the sensors **69**, **70** and displays position information between the printer **100** and the stacker **101** on the display **203** according to the detection results. Such construction will be explained in detail with reference to FIG. **14**. The display **203** functions as a notification device for notifying the user of various kinds of information. The case of using the display as a notification device will be explained, however, it is also possible to use an audio output device such as a speaker as a notification device.

FIG. **14** is a flowchart illustrating the process up to the start of the printing operation. FIG. **15** is a table illustrating the relationship between the detection results from the sensors **69**, **70** and the printing operation. When the user connects the printer **100** and the stacker **101** using the cable **200**, and turns the power ON to the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, the printer **100**, as illustrated in FIG. **14**, is in the standby state and waits for input of a printing job (S**108**). The printer controller **201** determines whether or not the printing job has been received (S**109**). When the printing job has not been received (S**109**: NO), the printer controller **201** repeats the checking process until the printing job has been received (S**109**). When the printing job has been received (S**109**: YES), the printer controller **201** checks the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** (S**110**). The printer controller **201** determines whether or not a detection signal has been inputted from the sensor **69** (S**111**), and determines whether or not a detection signal has been inputted from the sensor **70** (S**112**, S**113**).

When the detection signals have been inputted from both of the sensors **69**. **70** (S**111**: YES, and S**113**: YES), the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are joined, that is, in the first state as illustrated in FIG. **15**, so the printer controller **201** starts the printing operation (S**114**). When the detection signals are not inputted from either of the sensors **69**, **70** (S**111**: NO, and S**112**: NO), the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are separated, that is, in the third state as illustrated in FIG. **15**, so the printer controller **201** starts the printing operation (S**114**).

When the detection signal is not inputted from the sensor **69**, but the detection signal is inputted from the sensor **70** (S**111**: NO, and S**112**: YES), the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are separated, that is, in the second state as illustrated in FIG. **15**. In this case, the printer controller **201** does not start the printing operation, but displays an error on the display **203** (S**115**). As a result, the user is prompted to check the positional relationship between the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, and move the devices into the first state or the third state. Then, the printer controller **201** checks the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** again (S**110**).

When the detection signal is inputted from the sensor **69**, but the detection signal is not inputted from the sensor **70** (S**111**: YES, and S**113**: NO), the printer **100** and stacker **101** are in the fourth state as illustrated in FIG. **15**, and have an unclear positional relationship. Causes for the fourth state are assumed to be the case when even though the devices are in the first state, no detection signal is inputted from the sensor **70**, or even though the devices are in the second or third state, the detection signal is inputted from the sensor **69**. In this case, the printer controller **201** displays an error on the display **203** without starting the printing operation (S**116**), and prompts the user to check the state of the sensors **69**, **70**. The printer controller **201** then rechecks the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** (S**110**). In the case of the second state or fourth state, a method was explained in which an error was displayed on the display **203**, and then the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** was rechecked, however, it is also possible to recheck the status of the sensors **69**, **70** without displaying an error. In other words, it is also possible to control the printer **100** so as to recheck the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** without notification of information related to the positional relationship between the printer **100** and the stacker **101**.

In this way, the printer controller **201** determines from the detection results from the sensors whether the mode is the stacker mode, basket mode or neither mode. The printer controller **201** then controls the printing operation accordingly and properly discharges sheets **1** from the printer **100** to the stacker **101** or the basket **123**. In the case of the second state or fourth state, by notifying the user without starting the printing operation, it is possible to prevent jammed sheets between the supply opening and the receiving opening. Moreover, by determining that the state is the fourth state, it becomes possible to prompt the user to check the status of the sensors.

Construction was explained above in which the printer controller **201** controls the printer **100** and starts the printing operation based on the detection results from the sensors. However, it is also possible to have the user start the printing operation after notifying the user of the detection results from the sensors and having the user check the sheet discharge method. Moreover, it is also possible to provide a controller in the stacker **101** that corresponds to the printer controller **201**, and have that controller control the operation of the printer **100**.

The case of using the contact type sensors was explained, however, the sensor detection method is not limited to this method. For example, it is also possible to use color-distinguishing sensors that can distinguish colors. In that case, colors that can be distinguished by the sensors are applied to portions that will be the object of detection. Moreover, the case of using the two sensors was explained, however, the number of sensors is not limited to two. Construction in which the sensors were located in the feet on the left side was explained, however, the sensors could also be located in the feet on the right side. That is, it is possible to provide the sensors that are located on either the left side or the right side. Further, construction in which the sensors were provided in both the printer and the stacker was explained, however it is also possible to provide the sensors in only one.

Moreover, it is also possible to provide a sensor for detecting the inclination of the side rod **126** for determining the state of the basket **123** (stored state or opened state), and control the printing operation according to the detection result from that sensor.

In this embodiment, the case of using the basket **123** as a discharge destination other than the stacker **101** was explained, however, it is also possible to discharge sheet to a work table and the like instead of the basket **123**.

Moreover, the articles that are supplied (discharged) from the printer **100** are not limited to sheets for printing, and could be articles other than sheets. The supply device is not limited to the printer described above or a sheet supply device as will be described later in the third embodiment, and the receiving device is not limited to the stacker described above or a cutting device as will be described later in the third embodiment.

As was explained above, in the second state and third state, part of the feet of the receiving device rides up onto part of the feet of the supply device. The detection unit includes the first sensor that is provided on a foot of the receiving device and that detects the positional relationship with a foot of the supply device, and the second sensor that is provided on a foot of the supply device and that detects the positional relationship with a foot of the receiving device, and the detection unit detects the state from the output from the first sensor and the second sensor. In the second state, control is performed so that sheets are not conveyed to prevent sheets from jamming between the supply opening and the receiving opening. Moreover, in the fourth state as well, control is performed so that sheets are not conveyed, and prompts checking of the sensor states. In this way it is possible to properly supply sheets to the receiving device or to a desired supply destination such as the basket, and it is possible to prevent the jamming of sheets.

Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be explained. In this embodiment, sensors are provided on both the left and right feet. The printer **100** will be controlled without notification of information related to the positional relationship between the printer **100** and the stacker **101**. The other construction is the same as in the first embodiment, so an explanation thereof is omitted. In this embodiment, the sensor that was located on only the foot **61** on the left side of the stacker **101** in the first embodiment is also located on the outer surface of the support member **66** on the upstream side in the y direction of the foot **61** on the right side. Moreover, the sensor that was located only on the foot **111** on the left side of the printer **100** in the first embodiment is also located on the inner surface on the downstream side in the y direction of the foot **111** on the right side.

FIG. **16** is a block diagram illustrating the construction of a control system. As illustrated in FIG. **16**, in addition to the sensors **69**, **70**, sensors **67**, **68** are connected to the printer controller **201**. The sensor **67** is a sensor that is located on the foot **61** on the right side of the stacker **101**, and the sensor **68** is a sensor that is located on the foot **111** on the right side of the printer **100**. The printer controller **201** controls the printing operation according to the detection results from the sensors **67** to **70**.

When joining together the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, a state in which the stacker **101** is located diagonally with respect to the printer **100** can be imagined. In this case, in construction in which a sensor is provided on one foot on either the left or right, there is a possibility that the first state may be determined even in the case when only the side where the sensor is provided is joined, and the side where the sensor is not provided is not joined, so the printing operation may start. Therefore, sensors are provided on both the left and right feet, and the first state is determined for the left and right of the printer opening port **109** and stacker opening port **108**. When both the left and right are joined, the printing operation is started, and sheets **1** can be properly discharged from the printer **100** to the stacker **101**, or to the basket **123**.

FIG. **17** is a flowchart illustrating the process up to the start of the printing operation. FIG. **18** is a table illustrating the relationship between the detection results from the respective sensors and the printing operation. The processing of S**208** and S**209** illustrated in FIG. **17** are the same as the processing of S**108** and S**109** illustrated in FIG. **14**, so an explanation thereof is omitted. The printer controller **201** checks the detection status of the sensors **67** to **70** (S**210**). The printer controller **201** determines whether or not a detection signal was inputted from the sensor **69** (S**211**), and whether or not a detection signal was inputted from the sensor **70** (S**212**, S**215**). Moreover, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not a detection signal was inputted from the sensor **67** (S**213**, S**216**), and whether or not a detection signal was inputted from the sensor **68** (S**214**, S**217**).

When the detection signals were inputted from all of the sensors **67** to **70** (S**211**: YES, and S**215** to S**217**: YES), the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are joined, that is, in the first state as illustrated in FIG. **18**. In this case, the printer controller **201** starts the printing operation (S**218**). When no detection signal was inputted from any of the sensors **67** to **70** (S**211**: NO, and S**212** to S**214**: NO), the printer **200** and the stacker **201** are separated, that is, in the third state as illustrated in FIG. **18**. In this case, the printer controller **201** starts the printing operation (S**218**).

When the detection signal was inputted from any of the sensors **67** to **70** (S**211**: NO and at least one of S**212** to S**214**: YES, or S**211**: YES, and at least one of S**215** to S**217**: NO), the state is the second state or the fourth state. Therefore, the printer controller **201** does not start the printing operation, but rechecks the detection status of the sensors **67** to **70** (S**210**).

In this way, the printing operation is not started in the second state or the fourth state. Therefore, when the printing operation is not started even after a certain amount of time has elapsed since the power to the devices was turned ON and a printing instruction was given, the user can handle this by checking the positional relationship between the printer **100** and the stacker **101**, or the sensor status, so that the desired processing is executed.

When the width (length in the x direction) of the printer **100** and the stacker **101** is comparatively large, it may be even more difficult to join together both ends in the width direction, and the printer **100** and the stacker **101** may become diagonally arranged. On that basis, by detecting the first state on the left and right, and starting the printing operation when both the left and right are joined or separated, it is possible to prevent a situation in which sheets **1** are not properly discharged due to only one side being joined or separated.

Next, the case in which a cutting device **120** and a sheet-supply device **122** are used will be explained as a third embodiment of the present invention. The other construction is the same as in the first embodiment, so an explanation thereof will be omitted. Here, the cutting device **120** is used instead of the stacker as a receiving device, and the sheet-supply device **122** is used instead of the printer as a supply device.

FIG. **19** is a side view illustrating the cutting device **120** and the sheet-supply device **122**. As illustrated in FIG. **19**, the sheet-supply device **122** comprises a path member **22**, a conveyance roller **23**, a pinch roller **24**, and an opening **25**. The cutting device **120** comprises a cutter **32**, a conveyance roller **33**, a pinch roller **34**, and an opening **35**. Sheets **21** are delivered from the sheet-supply device **122** to the cutting device **120**.

A sheet **21** that is held in a roll shape is located on the upstream side in the y direction of the sheet-supply device **122**. In the sheet-supply device **122**, the tip end of the roll-shaped portion of the sheet **21** is pulled, and caused to pass through the path member **22**, and then the sheet **21** is held between the conveyance roller **23** and the pinch roller **24**. By making the pinch roller **24** rotate as the conveyance roller **23** rotates, the sheet **21** is conveyed toward the downstream side in the y direction and discharged from the opening **25** to the outside of the sheet-supply device **122**, and the sheet **21** is supplied to the cutting device **120**.

The opening **25** and the opening **35** are joined, and these form a joint **30**. The sheet **21** that is supplied from the sheet-supply device **122** is conveyed by the rotation of the conveyance roller **23** from the opening **35** to inside the cutting device **120**. After the sheet **21** has been conveyed to the cutting device **120**, the conveyance roller **33** is rotated. The sheet **21** that reached the area between the conveyance roller **33** and the pinch roller **34** is held between these, and conveyed to the downstream side in the y direction. After a specified length has been conveyed, the cutter **32** then cuts the sheet **21**. The cut sheet **21** is discharged to the outside of the cutting device **120**, or in the case in which the cutting device **120** is provided with a tray, the sheet **21** is placed in the tray. When using a cutting device **120** in this way, sheets **21** can be supplied from the sheet-supply device **122** to the cutting device **120** by joining together the cutting device **120** and the sheet-supply device **122**.

Depending on the material of the sheet **21** and the type of blade of the cutter **32** of the cutting device **120**, the cutter **32** of the cutting device **120** might not be suitable for the sheet **21**. In that case, the sheet **21** may be cut without using the cutting device **120**. In the case where the cutting device **120** is not used, the cutting device **120** is separated from the sheet-supply device **122**, and the sheet **21** is discharged along a guide **29** that is provided on the downstream side in the y direction of the sheet-supply device **122**. The discharged sheet **21** is then cut by the user using cutting means other than the cutting device, such as scissors.

In this embodiment, the sheet-supply operation is started when the cutting device **120** and the sheet-supply device **122** are joined or separated. In this way, even when using devices other than a printer or a stacker, it is possible to suitably deliver or discharge articles by determining the joined or separated state of two devices. The controller of the sheet-supply device **122** controls a motor for driving the conveyance roller according to detection results from sensors. The controller of the sheet-supply device **122** controls the motor so as to rotate the conveyance roller **23** of the sheet-supply device **122** and the conveyance roller **33** of the cutting device **120** when it is determined from the detection results from the sensors that the state is the first state, or in other words, the state in which the cutting device **120** is used. The controller of the sheet-supply device **122** controls the motor so as to rotate only the conveyance roller **23** of the sheet-supply device **122** when it is determined from the detection results from the sensors that the state is the third state, or in other words, the state in which the cutting device **120** is not used. In this embodiment, it is also possible to provide sensors on the left and right as in the second embodiment.

Next, a fourth embodiment of the present invention will be explained. In this embodiment, the construction for supporting a basket **123** is different than that in the first embodiment. Moreover, a sensor that detects that the basket **123** is held in a specified position is used. The other construction is the same as in the first embodiment, so an explanation thereof is omitted.

FIG. **20** is a side view illustrating a stacker **101** and a printer **100**. As illustrated in FIG. **20**, one end on the downstream side in the y direction of the basket **123** is supported by a downstream rod **125**, and the other end on the upstream side in the y direction is supported by an upstream rod **124**. The downstream rod **125**, as in the first embodiment, is attached to the surface of the stacker **101** that faces the printer **100**. On the other hand, the upstream rod **124** is supported by support members **128**. The support members **128** are provided on the side of both ends in the x direction of the bottom surface on the downstream side in the y direction and further downward than the position of the discharge guide **9** of the printer **100**. Moreover, the support members **128** have a substantially J shape as seen from the front in the figure in order to be able to support the upstream rod **124** so as to be attachable and detachable. A user sets the basket **123** by placing the upstream rod **124** in the support members **128**. In both the cases of discharging sheet to the stacker **101**, and discharging sheet to the basket **123**, the upstream rod **124** is presumed to be supported by the support members **128**.

In this construction, once the upstream rod **124** is removed from the support members **128**, the user may forget to place the upstream rod **124** in the support members **128** again. Moreover, the upstream rod **124** may come apart from the support members **128** for some reason. Therefore, a sensor is used for detecting whether or not the upstream rod **124** is supported in the support members **128**, or in other words, detecting whether or not the basket **123** is set, and the printing operation is controlled according to the detection result of this sensor.

FIG. **21** is an enlarged view of the dashed line area **21***a* in FIG. **20**. As illustrated in FIG. **21**, a sensor **129** is provided on the bottom surface of the printer **100**. The sensor **129** is located at a position where the upstream rod **124** that is supported by the support members **128** can be detected, and detects whether or not the upstream rod **124** is supported by the support members **128**. The sensor **129** that is provided on the bottom surface of the left side of the printer **100** could also be provided on the bottom surface of the right side of the printer **100** as long as the sensor **129** is provided in a position where the upstream rod **124** can be detected, or sensors **129** could be provided on the bottom surface on both the left and right sides.

When it is determined based on the detection results from the sensors **69**, **70** that the state is the third state, the printer controller **201** controls the printing operation according to the detection result from the sensor **129**. More specifically, when the upstream rod **124** is supported by the support members **128**, the printer controller **201** starts the printing operation, and when the upstream rod **124** is not supported by the support members **128**, does not start the printing operation. As a result, in the third state it is possible to prevent sheets **1** from dropping to a floor due to the basket **123** not being properly set. When the upstream rod **124** is not supported by the support members **128**, it is also possible to have the printer controller **201** notify the user that the upstream rod **124** is not supported.

By using the sensor **129** in addition to the sensors **69**, **70** in this way, it is possible to suitably discharge sheets **1** to the basket **123** in the third state.

Construction in which the support members that support the rod are provided on the printer **100** side was explained above, however, it is also possible to provide support members on the stacker **101** side. In this case, the basket **123** is set by attaching the upstream rod **124** to the printer **100**, providing the support members on the stacker **101**, and placing the downstream rod **125** in the support members so as to be attachable and detachable. Moreover, in this case, a sensor for determining whether or not the downstream rod **125** is supported by the support members is provided on the stacker **101** side. It is also possible to provide sensors on both the left and right feet as in the second embodiment.

Next, a fifth embodiment of the present invention will be explained. In this embodiment, in the first state, the state of the stacker **101** and the cutting method of the sheets is checked. The other construction is the same as in the first embodiment, so an explanation thereof is omitted.

FIG. **22** is a block diagram illustrating the construction of a control system. In addition to the construction illustrated in FIG. **13**, a sheet-detection sensor **204**, a conveyance roller motor **205**, and a conveyance roller motor rotation-detection sensor (hereafter, referred to as a "rotation-detection sensor" **206** are connected to the printer controller **201**. Signals from these sensors are also inputted to the printer controller **201**. The sheet-detection sensor **204** is provided in the stacker **101** and detects whether or not there are sheets in the stacker **101**. The conveyance roller motor **205** is a motor for driving the conveyance roller **12** of the stacker **101**. The rotation-detection sensor **206** detects the rotation of the conveyance roller motor **205**.

FIG. **23** is a flowchart illustrating the processing up to the start of the printing operation. The processing from S**308** to S**316** illustrated in FIG. **23** is the same as the processing from S**108** to S**116** explained in FIG. **13**, so an explanation thereof is omitted here. When detection signals are inputted from the sensors **69**, **70** (S**311**: YES, and S**313**: YES), the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are in the first state, so sheets are discharged from the printer **100** to the stacker **101**. For this reason, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the stacker **101** is in an operable state (S**317**).

Here, the operable state of the stacker **101** is when sheets are not stacked in the stacker **101** and the conveyance roller **12** of the stacker **101** is in a rotatable state. When the next sheet is discharged from the printer **100** to the stacker **101** with sheets stacked in the stacker **101**, there is a possibility that the next sheet will get caught on the sheets stacked in the tray **16** and the sheet will become jammed between the supply opening and the discharge opening. Moreover, there is also a possibility that the next sheet will come into contact with the sheets stacked in the tray **16** and that the ink applied to the sheet will rub and the image quality will drop. When for some reason the conveyance roller **12** is not able to rotate, there is a possibility that a sheet being discharged from the printer **100** will not be conveyed toward the tray **16** and a sheet jam will occur. Therefore, determining whether or not the stacker **101** is in the operable state is performed by detecting whether or not there are sheets in the stacker **101**, and whether or not the conveyance roller **12** is in the rotatable state. The printer controller **201** determines whether or not the stacker **101** is in the operable state based on signals that are outputted from the sheet-detection sensor **204** and the rotation-detection sensor **206**.

When the stacker **101** is not in the operable state (S**317**: NO), the printer controller **201** displays an error on the display **203** (S**318**) and prompts a user to check the operating state of the stacker **101**. As a result, when there are sheets in the stacker **101**, the user can perform the task of removing the sheets, and when the conveyance roller **12** is not rotating, the user can perform the task of switching the discharge destination to the basket **123**. The printer controller **201** then rechecks the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** (S**310**).

When the stacker **101** is in the operable state (S**317**: YES), the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the user has selected the auto-cutting mode for the cutter **8** to cut the sheets (S**319**). The auto-cutting mode is selected by the user by using switches that are provided on a control unit for the printer **100**. In the first state, the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are joined and it is difficult to maintain enough space for the user to cut the sheets using a cutting method other than the cutter **8**, so the sheets are cut using the cutter **8**. For this reason, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the auto-cutting mode is selected.

When the auto-cutting mode is not selected (S**319**: NO), the printer controller **201** displays an error on the display **203** and prompts the user to select the auto-cutting mode. As a result, the user selects the auto-cutting mode when it is desired to cut sheets using the cutter **8**. On the other hand, when the user desires to cut sheets using a cutting method other than the cutter **8**, the user performs the task of separating the printer **100** and the stacker **101**. Then the printer controller **201** rechecks the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** (S**310**). When the auto-cutting mode is selected (S**319**: YES), the printer controller **201** starts the printing operation (S**314**).

As described above, in this embodiment, when the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are in the first state, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the stacker **101** is in the operable state, and whether or not the auto-cutting mode is selected. As a result, it is possible to prevent sheet jams. When using cut sheets, the process for determining whether or not the auto-cutting mode is selected is omitted.

Next, a sixth embodiment of the present invention will be explained. In this embodiment, a controller is also provided in the stacker **101**, and electric power is also supplied together with control signals from the printer **100** to the stacker **101** by way of an electrical cable. The other construction is the same as in the first embodiment, so an explanation thereof is omitted.

FIG. **24** is a block diagram illustrating the construction of a control system. A stacker controller **211** is a controller that performs overall control of the stacker **101**, and is connected to the sensor **69**, the conveyance roller motor **205**, the rotation-detection sensor **206**, the sheet-detection sensor **204**, and a motor power supply **207**. The printer controller **201** is connected to the sensor **70**, the printing head **5**, the conveyance roller motor **202**, the display **203**, and the power supply **210**.

When the stacker **101** is connected to the printer **100** to which the power supply is ON, or when the power to the printer **100** is turned ON with the stacker **101** being connected, a connection signal **208** is inputted to the printer controller **201**. After the connection signal **208** has been inputted, the printer controller **201** controls the power supply **210** so that electric power is supplied to the stacker controller **211** and the motor power supply **207**.

When a detection signal is inputted from the sensor **69**, the stacker controller **211** controls the conveyance roller motor **205** by way of the motor power supply **207** based on the detection signal from the sheet-detection sensor **204**. The sheet-detection sensor **204** is constructed so as to output the detection signal when a sheet is detected. When the detection signal is outputted from the sheet-detection sensor **204**, or in other words, when a sheet is stacked in the stacker **101**, the stacker controller **211** controls the motor power supply **207** so that the conveyance roller motor **205** is not driven until the sheet is removed. In this case, an operation check signal **209** that indicates that the stacker **101** is not in the operable state is inputted from the stacker controller **211** to the printer controller **201**. On the other hand, when the detection signal is not outputted from the sheet-detection sensor **204**, or in other words, when there is no sheet stacked in the stacker **101**, the stacker controller **211** drives the conveyance roller motor **205** by way of the motor power supply **207**. The conveyance roller motor **205** rotates, and when the rotation-detection sensor **206** detects that rotation, a signal is inputted from the rotation-detection sensor **206** to the stacker controller **211** indicating that rotation of the conveyance roller motor **205** was detected. In this case, an operation check signal **209** that indicates that the stacker **101**

is in the operable state is inputted from the stacker controller **211** to the printer controller **201**. The operation check signal **209** also includes information about the detection result from the sensor **69**. FIG. **25** is a flowchart illustrating the flow of processing up to the printer standby state. When a user turns ON the power to the printer **100** (S**400**), the printer controller **201** supplies electric power to the members of the printer **100**. Next, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are connected by the cable **200** (S**401**). More specifically, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are connected by the cable **200** according to whether or not the connection signal **208** is inputted.

When a stacker connection signal is not inputted, and the stacker **101** is not connected to the printer **100** (S**401**: NO), the checking process will be continued until there is a connection. When the stacker connection signal is inputted and the stacker **101** is connected to the printer **100** (S**401**: YES), the printer controller **201** turns the power ON to the stacker **101**. More specifically, the printer controller **201** controls the power supply **210** and supplies electric power to the stacker controller **211** and the motor power supply **207**. The printer controller **201** acquires detection results from the sensors on the stacker **101** side from the operation check signal **209** that is inputted from the stacker controller **211**, and controls all of the members base on those results. In this way, the printer controller **201** checks whether or not the printer **100** and stacker **101** are connected, and turns the power ON to the stacker **101** when connected.

Determining whether or not the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are connected by the cable **200** is presumed to be executed at specified timing even after the standby state is set. When it is determined after the standby state is set that the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are not connected, the printer controller **201** controls the power supply **210** and stops supplying power to the stacker **101**. In the case that the printer **100** and stacker **101** become disconnected due to a disconnected cable **200** or the like after the printer **100** and the stacker **101** have been connected, the printer controller **201** stops the supply of power to the stacker **101**.

FIG. **26** is a flowchart illustrating the processing up to the start of the printing operation. FIG. **27** is a table illustrating the relationship among detection results from the sensors **69**, **70**, the operating state of the stacker **101**, and the printing operation. The processing in S**508** and S**509** illustrated in FIG. **26** is the same as the processing in S**308** and S**309** illustrated in FIG. **23**, and the processing from S**512** to S**516**, and from S**518** to S**520** illustrated in FIG. **26** is the same as the processing from S**412** to S**416**, and from S**418** to S**420** illustrated in FIG. **23**, so an explanation thereof is omitted.

When a printing job has been received (S**509**: YES), the printer controller **201** checks the detection status of the sensors **69**, **70** (S**510**). Here, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the detection signal has been inputted from the sensor **69** based on the operation check signal **209** (S**511**). When the detection signals have been inputted from both of the sensors **69**, **70** (S**511**: YES, and S**513**: YES), the printer controller **201** determines, based on the operation check signal **209**, whether or not the stacker **101** is in the operable state (S**517**).

In this way, the printer controller **201** acquires information from the operation check signal **209** about the detection results of the sensors on the stacker **101** side. As a result, when compared with the construction illustrated in FIG. **22**, it is possible to reduce the number of members that are directly connected to the printer controller **201**, and thus it is possible to keep signal lines in the printer **100** from becoming complex. Moreover, the printer controller **201** determines whether or not the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are connected according to whether or not the connection signal **208** has been inputted. When the printer **100** and the stacker **101** are not connected, the printer controller **201** stops the supply of power from the printer **100** to the stacker **101**.

Construction is not limited to the form of supplying power from the printer **100** to the stacker **101** by way of the cable **200**, and conversely, construction is also possible in which power is supplied from the stacker **101** to the printer **100** by way of the cable **200**. The cable **200** is flexible, so maintaining the cable connection when the stacker **101** and the printer **100** are close or separated is the same as in the other embodiments described above.

While the present invention has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed exemplary embodiments. The scope of the following claims is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures and functions.

This application claims the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-200733, filed Sep. 30, 2014, No. 2015-033146, filed Feb. 23, 2015 which are hereby incorporated by reference wherein in their entirety.

What is claimed is:

1. A delivery system comprising:

a supply device having a supply port for supplying an article;

a receiving device having a receiving port configured to receive the article supplied from the supply port; and

a detection unit configured to detect:

a first state in which the supply device and the receiving device are joined by the supply port engaging with the receiving port;

a second state in which the supply device and the receiving device are close together and there is a space between the supply port and the receiving port; and

a third state in which the supply device and the receiving device are separated and a space between the devices is wider than in the second state.

2. The delivery system according to claim **1**, wherein

in the second state and the third state, part of a foot of the receiving device rides up on part of a foot of the supply device, and

the detection unit includes a first sensor that is provided on the foot of the receiving device and detects a positional relationship with the foot of the supply device, and a second sensor that is provided on the foot of the supply device and detects a positional relationship with the foot of the receiving device; and detects a state from output from the first sensor and the second sensor.

3. The delivery system according to claim **2**, wherein

in the first state, detection signals are outputted from the first sensor and the second sensor,

in the second state, the detection signal is not outputted from the first sensor, and the detection signal is outputted from the second sensor, and

in the third state, no detection signal is outputted from either the first sensor or the second sensor.

4. The delivery system according to claim **3**, wherein

the detection unit is further configured to detect a fourth state in which a positional relationship between the supply device and the receiving device is unclear, and

in the fourth state, the detection signal is outputted from the first sensor and the detection signal is not outputted from the second sensor.

5. The delivery system according to claim **1**, further comprising a controller that controls the supply device so that an article is supplied from the supply port in the first state or in the third state.

6. The delivery system according to claim **5**, wherein

the controller controls the supply device so that when an article is supplied from the supply port when in the first state, the receiving device is in a state capable of receiving an article.

7. The delivery system according to claim **1**, wherein

the supply device is a printer that prints an image on a sheet as the article, and

the receiving device is a stacker that stacks a printed sheet.

8. The delivery system according to claim **7**, further comprising

a storage unit that is arranged in a space between the supply device and the receiving device, and stores a sheet supplied from the supply port, the sheet dropping without passing through the receiving device.

9. The delivery system according to claim **8**, wherein

the receiving device is equipped with a stacking unit in which sheets are stacked, and

in the first state sheets supplied from the supply port pass through the receiving port and are stacked in the stacking unit, and in the third state, sheets supplied from the supply port drop into the storage unit without passing through the receiving port.

10. The delivery system according to claim **9**, wherein

the storage unit is equipped with a basket that is formed using a flexible belt-shaped member, with one end of the belt-shaped member being attached to the receiving device, and the other end being attached to the supply device.

11. The delivery system according to claim **1**, wherein

the supply device and the receiving device are electrically connected by a cable connection, and the cable connection is maintained in any of the first state, the second state, and the third state.

12. A delivery system comprising:

a supply device having a supply port for supplying an article;

a receiving device having a receiving port configured to receive the article that is supplied from the supply port; and

a storage unit that is arranged between the supply device and the receiving device and stores sheets that are supplied from the supply port, wherein

the system is configured to have a first state in which the supply port and the receiving port engage and the supply device and the receiving device are joined, and to have a second state in which the supply device and the receiving device are separated, and

in the first state, sheets that are supplied from the supply port are delivered by way of the receiving port, and in the second state, sheets drop into and are stored in the storage unit without passing through the receiving port.

13. The delivery system according to claim **12**, wherein

the storage unit is equipped with a basket that is formed using a flexible belt-shaped member, with one end of the belt-shaped member being attach to the receiving device, and the other end being attached to the supply device.

14. A delivery system comprising:

a supply device having a supply port for supplying an article; and

a receiving device having a receiving port configured to receive the article that is supplied from the supply port, wherein

the system is configured to have a first state in which the supply port and the receiving port engage and the supply device and the receiving device are joined, and to have a second state in which the supply device and the receiving device are separated, and

the supply device and the receiving device are electrically connected by a cable connection, with the cable connection being maintained in both the first state and the second state, and electric power is supplied by way of the cable connection from the supply device to the receiving device, or from the receiving device to the supply device.

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